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English Orthographie:

TEACHING,

I. The Letters of every ſort of Print.

II. All Syllables made of Letters.

III. Short Rules by way of Queſtion and Answer for Spelling, Reading, Pronouncing, uſing the Great Letters and the Points.

IV. Examples of all words (that may be miſtaken) ſpelled with their Accents; and the words variouſly written, referred to their original in the Margin.

V. The difference between all words of like ſound.

And all the words are ſet in Alphabetical order, that the Learner may find thoſe he doubtes of, either in the Spelling, or difference, as they are uſed in the laſt Editions of the Bible, and by the exacteſt Modern Writers.

Maxima pendent a minimis.
Peccare in minimis, maximum eſt peccatum. Sen. Ep.

OXON,
Printed by *L. LICHFIELD* for *FRANCIS TYTON*, at the Three Daggers in Fleetſtreet *London*, 1670.

Imprimatur,

P: MEWS,

March 26,
1670.

Vice-Can. Oxon.

To the Right Worſhipful

Sir JAMES LANGHAM, *Knight*

Sir,

TO court your Patronage to give countenance to theſe mean endeavours, might ſeem rather to libell your judgement, than to teſtifie my gratitude, or obſervance. Nor had I ventured ſuch a cenſure, but that Nature tells me, the ſame Sun cheriſheth the Cedar, and the Shrub; and in Architecture, the loweſt foundation is moſt conducible, though not to the beautie, yet to the ſtrength of the faireſt building. And whil'ſt in this rank, I place my little rudiments, to whom could they be better dedicated than to ſuch a Son, of ſuch a Father? the one, beſides all his other celebrated goodneſſes, a skilfull Manager of his Charitie, in his late founding, and well endowing a *Free-School; who while he is laying the top-ſtone, and you ſo worthily his Imitator, and Inheritor of his Vertues, do both know well enough the uſe of ſand, and lime. I mean the Abc, and Primer which are to begin that in Syllables, which you ſpeak as the *Cicero* of our age: and may ſo far be ſubſervient to your noble Father's publick deſign, as to teach them that firſt uſe of their tongues, which ſhall afterwards ſpeak forth full Panegyricks of the Name of LANGHAM.

* At *Gilsbury* in *Northamptonſhire*.

Plain ſenſe is the Orthographie of an honeſt mind: the paint of Rhetorick, being rather the Colour of

our

our deformitie, than the perfection of our features. But you, Sir, have the privilege to use the Tropes without the slur of flatterie, and dissimulation. So that you command many languages with greater accuracie, than others have arrived at in one: you do speak still with that generous sinceritie, which was in the world, before ever our tongues, or minds were Cloven.

And now for any to question the usefulness of this Book, will be to forget, that you have suffered your Name to be prefix'd; and that by Dedication it is become yours; and so requires no further Dutie from the Author, than what the poor father owes to his child, whom he permits to be promoted to a better Alliance, to wish you joy of your *Adoption*: onely with this felicitie to himself, that adoptes *me also* to the Relation of being

Your faithfull Servant,
and Honourer

March 4. 1670.

Ow. Pr.

The Letters of every Sort of Print.

abcdefghiklmnopqrſstvuw
xyz.
ABCDEFGHIKLMNOPQR
STVUWXYZ. Roman Letters.

abcdefghiklmnopqrſstvuw
xyz.
ABCDEFGHIKLMNOPQ
RSTUVWXYZ. Italick.

abcdefghiklmnopqrſſstbu
wyyz.
ABCDEFGHIKLMNOP
MRSTUWXYZ. Engiliſh.

Vowels a e i o u y.

Conſonants,
b c d f g h j k l m n p q r ſ t v w x y z.

Double Letters.
ſt ll fi fl ff ffi ffl ſi ſl ſſ ſſi ſh ſtw.

The brief Spelling of all Syllables out of theſe Vowels, and Conſonants.

Ba be bi bo bu
ca ce ci co cu
da de di do du
fa fe fi fo fu
ga ge gi go gu
ha he hi ho hu
ja je jo ju
ke ki
la le li lo lu
ma me mi mo mu
na ne ni no nu
pa pe pi po pu
qua que qui quo
ra re ri ro ru
ſa ſe ſi ſo ſu
ta te ti to tu
tha the thi tho
va ve vi vo vu
wa we wi wo
xa xe xi xo xu
Ab eb ib ob ub
ac ec ic oc uc
ace ece ice uce
ad ed id od ud
af ef if of uf
ag eg ig og ug
ah oh

al el il ol ul
am em im om um
an en in on un
ap ep ip op up
aque ique
ar ark ei ir or ur urge
as ask eſ iſ oſ uſ uſe
at et it ot ut
ath eth ith oth
aw ew ow
ax ex ix ox ux uz
Bad beau bed bid bob bub
bac bec bic buc
back beck bick buck
bad bed bid bod bud
baf buf
bag beg big bog bug
bal bel belt bil bol bul
bald balk built bolt
bam bum
ban ben been bin bon bun
bap
bar ber bir bor bur
baſ beſ biſ boſ buſ
bat bet bit bot but
Cab cob cub
cac coc cuc

cad

cad ced cid cod cud
caf cof cuf
cag cage cog. cake.
cal call cel cil col cul
cam com cum cym
can cen cin con cun
cap cop cup
car cer cir cor cur
caſ ceſ ciſ coſ cuſ
cat cit cot cut
cau caw
Dab deb dob dub
dec dic doc duc
dad did dod
daf dif
dag dig dog dug
dal del dil dol dul
dam dem dim dom dum
dan den din don dun
dap depth dip
dar der dir dor dur
daſ deſ diſ diſh duſ
dat dit dot dut
daw dew dow
dex
Fab feb
fac fec fic
fad fed fid fod fud
fif fiſh
fal fall fel fil fol ful
fan fen fin fon
far fer fir for fur
faſ feſ fiſ foſ fuſ
fat fet fit
few fox
Gad God good
gag gig gog
gal gall gel gil gol gul
gam gem gim gum
gan gen gin gon gun
gap
gar ger gir gor gur
gaſ geſ goſ guſ
gat get git got gut
gave give
Hab
hack heck hock huck
had hed hid hod hud
hag high hog hug
hal hel hil hol hul
half halt help hilts hold
ham hem him hymn hum
han hen hin hun
hap hip hop
har her hir hor hur
haſ heſ hiſ hoſ huſ
have heave hive
haw hew how
Jude judge jamb jar jot
Kemb kept

Lad

Lab lob lub
lack lick lock luck
lad led lid lod lud
lef lif lof
lag leg log lug
lil lol lul
lam lamb lim limb lum
lan len lin lon
lap leap lip lips lop
lar ler
laf lef lif lifp lof luf
lat let lit lot
lave leave live love
law lieu low
Mac mace mic mock muck
mad med mid mod mud
mag meg. make.
mal mel mil mol mul mulct
mam mem mum
man men min mon mongſt monk
map mop
mar mer mir mor mur
maſ meſ miſ moſ muſ
mat met mit mot mut
maw mow mu
Neb nib nob neck nice nick
need ned
nag neg nig nigh night nil nul
name nim num
ninth non nun
nap nip
nar ner nor nur
nel nole
net nit not nut
new now
Pac pec pic pock
pad ped pud puff
page ped pig pug
pike puke
pal pel pil pol pull
pam pim pomp pump
pan pen pence pin pon pun
pap pep pip pop pup
par per por pur
paſ peſ piſ poſ puſ
pat pet pit pot put
pave paw pox.
Quib quack quick
quaf quag quake
qual quell quill
quan quen quince
quap quar quiſh queſ
quiſt quit quote
Rab rib rob rub rack

rack rick rock
red rid rod rud
raf rif ruf
rag rig rogue rug
rake rall roll
ram rem rim rom rum
ran ren rin ron run
rap rip rop rup
rare rear roar
raſ rif roſ roſe
rat ret rit rot rut
rave reave rove
raw rew row
Sab ſob
ſack ſick ſock ſuck
ſad ſede ſod ſud
ſaf ſof ſuf
ſage ſigh ſug
ſake ſal ſel ſil ſul
ſam ſem ſim ſum
ſan ſen ſin ſince
ſap ſep ſip ſop ſup
ſar ſer ſir ſor ſur
ſat ſet ſit ſot ſut
ſave ſaw ſew ſow
Tub. tack tick tuck tod
tug. take tall.
tame time tomb tum
tan tin tun
tap tip top
tar tor tur
taſ task tuſh
tet tow
Val veal vil vol vul
van ven venge vin
var ver vir
vaſt veſt. view vow
Wad. wag. wal wall
walk well welch will
walt wool. wam.
wan wen win won
war wer were wor
waſ weſt wiſh.
Bla ble bli blo blu
bra bre bri bro bru
brew
Cha che chi cho chu
chew
cla cle cli clo clu clew
cra cre cri cro cru
cruſht
Dle dly
Fla fle fleſh fli flo flu
fra fre fro fru
Gho
gla gle gli glo glu.
gra gre gri gro gru gua.
kna kne kni kno know
pha phe phi phy phew
phra phre phro pla

pla ple pli plo plu
pra pre pri pro pru
pſalm
Sca ſce ſci ſco ſcu ſcy
ſche ſcho ſchool
ſcra ſcri ſcro ſcru
ſha ſhe ſhi ſho ſhu
ſhew
ſhri ſhrewd
sky skew
ſla ſle ſli ſlo ſlu
ſma ſme ſmi ſmo ſmu
ſna ſne ſni ſno ſnu
ſphear
ſplay ſple ſpli
ſqua ſque ſqui
ſta ſte ſti ſto ſtu
ſtra ſtre ſtri ſtro ſtru
ſtrew
Tha the thi thy tho
thu
Wha whe whelps whi
why who
wra wre wri wry
wro wrung.

Prepoſitions, or Syllables which begin words.

Ab ac ad af ag al am an ap ar aſ at. Col com con cor. De di diſ. E ex. Fal ful for. Im. Meſ miſ. Ob oc of. Par per pre pro. Re. Sal ſer ſol ſub ſuf ſup ſur. Temp tranſ. Un up ut.

Terminations, or Syllables which end words.

Ace al ance. Ble. Cie cieve cle cre. Dle. Ece ed ence eſs es eth. Feƈt fle ful. Gle gre. Ice ince ing jeƈt. Kle. Lent ler logue. Ment. Neſs. Once oſe ous. Ple. Sent ſion. Tent ther tie ti-on tle tre. Ver. Zle.

Orthographie.

The Answers are the Rules which the Learner should commit to memory.

Q. What is Or-tho-gra-phie?

A. *Or-tho-gra-phie is an Art of right ſpel-ling, and wri-ting the let-ters.*

Q. How are the let-ters di-vi-ded?

A. *The let-ters are di-vi-ded in-to vow-els, and con-ſo-nants.*

Q. What is a vow-el?

A. *A vow-el is a let-ter which ma-keth a per-fect ſound of it ſelf.*

Q. What is a diph-thong?

A. *A diph-thong is two vow-els joyn ed into one ſound, as meat not me-at, meet not me-et.*

Q. What is a con-ſo-nant?

A. *A con-ſo-nant is a let-ter which ma-keth a ſound by the help of a vow-el, or a diph-thong.*

Q. How many vow-els are there?

A. *There are ſix vow-els*, a, e i, o, u, *and* y *af-ter a con-ſo-nant.*

Q. How ma-ny con-ſo-nants are there?

A. *There are twen-ty one con-ſo nants.*

Q.

Q. VVhen are the i, and u, made con-ſo-nants?

A. *When a vow-el fol-lowes the j, and v, in the ſame ſyl-la-ble they are made con-ſo-nants, as Je-ho-vah; but when a vow-el fol-lowes them in a dif-fe-rent ſyl-la-ble, they are vow-els, as in-ju-ri-ous, ver-tu-ous.*

Q. VVhy do you add the j, and v, con-ſo-nants as dif-fe-rent letters, from what we have com-mon-ly in our Pri-mars?

A. *There are three things that do make up a let-ter: 1. Form. 2. Name. 3. Sound. 1. The* j, *con-ſo-nant with its long tail, is of a dif-fe-rent form. 2. It is cal-led,* jod. 3. *It ſounds like* gee.

So the v, con-ſo-nant doth, 1. Slope nar-row-er to-ward the bot-tom. 2. It is cal-led, ve. 3. *It ſoundes like ſoft,* f, *as fea-ver, not fea-uer; wives, not wiues.*

* *Exact Scholars, & Printers do call this* j, jod. *So the ingenious Teacher may call* c, *before* e, *or* i, ſee; *but* c, *before* a, o, u, kee. *ſo* g, *before* e, *or,* i, gee. *but* g, *before* a, o, u, ghee. *ſo* h, he. *and* w, we, *to prevent miſtakes.*

Of Syllables.

Q. VVhat is a Syllable?

A. *A Syllable is either a vowel ſounding by it ſelf, or joined with one, or more conſonants in one ſound.*

Q.

Q. VVhat if there be a Conſonant between two Vowels, in one word?

A. *A Conſonant between two Vowels muſt be joined to the later, as in re-pa-ra-ti-on, pla-ced.*

Q. VVhat if there be two Conſonants between two Vowels?

A. *Two Conſonants between two Vowels do ſeparate themſelves, one to the former, the other to the later ſyllable, as ſtran-ger, com-po-ſing.*

Q. VVhat exceptions have you againſt both theſe laſt Rules

Exceptions.

A. 1. *Any Conſonant joined to* l, *or* r, *before* e, *in the end of a word, is inſeparable, as in tri-fle, mi-tre.*

2. *Two Conſonants that are joined in the beginning, are inſeparable in the middle, and end of words. as* ch, *rich-es,* ph, *co-phin,* ſh, *a-ſha med,* th, *fa-ther,* ſc, *a-ſcend,* ſp, *a-ſpire,* ſt, *re-ſtrain,* tr, *re-trive.*

*3. *All words that remain intire, when their Prepoſitions and Terminations are taken from them, muſt be ſpelled by themſelves, as ſtand-ing, re-claim-ed, un-ex-pect-ed.*

*See pag. 8. of Prepoſitions & Terminations.

Q. How

Q. How many kinds of ſyllables are there?

A. *There are two kinds of ſyllables; Long, as in huge, bare; Short, as in hug, bar.*

Brain, bran. bite, bit. Cain, cane, can. care, car. cure, cur. fate, fat. fight, fit. gape, gap. hate, hat. hear, hire, her. lake, lack. main, man. mate, mat. mayd, made, mad. mean, men. near, net. night, nit. note, not. one, on. ore, or. pile, pill. quake, quack. rage, rag. ripe, rip. rode, rod. ſeat, ſet. ſign, ſin. ſhine, ſhin. ſight, ſit. ſlight, ſlit.

Ben Johnſon call's ſuch ſyllab.es, flat & ſharp, ſee how they jar together.

Q. VVhen do you call a ſyllable long?

A. *I do call a ſyllable long when I take longer time to pronounce it, as take, fire.*

Q. VVhen do you call a ſyllable ſhort?

A. *I call a ſyllable ſhort when I take ſhorter time to pronounce it, as tak, fir.*

Q. VVhat makes a long ſyllable?

A. e, *at the end of a word, or a diphthong makes a long ſyllable.*

Except, *Done, gone, ſome, come*, are ſhort: *ſo ſome words that end in* -ve, *as abóve, behóve, give, glove, have, live, love, move.*

Q. Doth that e, in the end of a word keep its ſound?

A. e

A. e, *at the end of a word ſoundes not.*
Except in *Cloe, Phebe, Epitome, Jubile.*
So this e *ſoundes between the teeth letters, as cages, graces.*
Box-es, clo-ſes, church-es, fiſh-es, fox-es, hedg-es, ridg-es, no-ſes, preſſ-es, pri-zes, ro-ſes, wit-neſſ-es, wa-ges.

Q. If e, at the end ſoundes not, what do you write it for?

A. e, *at the end ſerves only to make a ſyllable long, as hale, de-ſire, de-ſires.*

Q. What if a vowel be added to the e, in the end of a word?

A. *The* e, *in the end of a word is loſt if a vowel be added, as love, lov-ing, hale, hal-ing.*
Except theſe endings -*ge*, -*ce*, before -*able*, as *change, change-able. peace, peace-able.* not *chan-ga-ble, pea-ca-ble.*

Q. Muſt you write *e*, at the end of a ſyllable made long already by a diphthong?

A. *It is needleſs to write* e, *at the end of a ſyllable made long by a diphthong, as gnaw, fear, weight: not gnawe, feare, weighte.*

Q. Muſt you never write *e*, at the end of a ſyllable made long by a diphthong?

A. *I muſt write* e, *at the end of a ſyllable made*

made long by a diphthong, to give a right ſound to ſoft ſ, *to ſoft* th, *and to* -ce, -ge, -ve *as pleaſe, ſoothe, peace, ſiege, leave.*

Q. VVhat makes a ſhort ſyllable?

A. *The joining of divers conſonants, or doubling the ſame, or leaving out* e, *at the end makes a ſhort ſyllable.*

Q. Is it needful to double the conſonant in words of one ſhort ſyllable?

A. *A word of one ſyllable is written with a ſingle conſonant, and the* e, *at the end left out, as ſin, ſon, ſun, at, put, war.*

Objection. Q. Are not all ſuch ſhort ſyllables printed in our old Bibles with a double conſonant, and *e*, at the end?

A. Yes, but every needleſs *e* at the end; with one of the double conſonants before it, is daſhed out of our Bibles, and books of later impreſſion. as ſin, ſon, ſins, ſons; not ſinne, ſinnes, ſonne, ſonnes.

Except
1. *add, odd, ſumm,* an *Inn*, a *cann*, *egg*, to *err.*
2. *And words of one ſyllable ending in* l, *or hard* ſ, *as* all, aſs.
3. *So we write not* e, *after* m, *in ſhort ſyllables, as kingdom, wiſdom.* Except, *ſome, come.*

Q. VVhy

Q. Why may not *e*, be put at the end of a ſhort ſyllable?

A. *It is ſelf-contradiction to put* e, *in the end, which makes a ſyllable long, after I have made it ſhort with two conſonants, as paſs, turn, dark; not paſſe, turne, darke.*

Except, e, makes a ſyllable long, as roſte, haſte, poſte; or *e*, after hard *ſ*, joined with another conſonant, as horſe, ſenſe; which *e*, beares a ſound before a ſhort *s*, as horſes, ſenſes; For the *s*, after *r*, without an, *e*, makes a ſoft ſound, as wars.

B.

Q. VVhen doth *b*, loſe it's ſound?

A. 1. b, *after* m, *in words of one ſyllable loſeth its ſound, as climb, dumb.*

2. b, *before* t, *loſeth its ſound, as doubt, debt, debter.*

C, before e, or i.

Q. When do you write, *c*, before *e*, or *i*?

A. 1.

A. 1. *I write* c, *before* e, *or* i, *in words derived from the Latine, that muſt retain their* c, *in them, as* ac-cépt, ſpé-ci-al, cir-cum-ci-ſi-on.

2. *In words that end in* -ace, -ece, -ice -uce, *as* mace, piece, ſlice, in-dúce, *but* -oſe, *with* ſ, *as* thoſe, noſe.

Object. Why will not ſ, ſerve as well as c, before e, or i?

See the Rules for S.

A. Becauſe ſ, between vowels ſounds like z, as peaſe, ad-viſe; but c, between vowels ſounds like hard ſ, as peace, ad-vice.

Except, a-báſe, to ad-víſe, ad-ver-tíſe, baſe, caſe; by-pó-cri-ſie, pá-ra-diſe, prómiſe.

Obſerve that c, ſounds, like ſoft ſ, in fé-ci-ble, ſá-cri-fice, ſuf-fice. *C e*, ſound not in Gloceſter, Worceſter.

C, joined with ſ.

Q. When do you write c, after ſ, before e, or i?

A. I muſt write c, *after* ſ, *before* e, *or* i, *in theſe words derived from the Greek and Latine, as* ac-qui-éſce, ſcépter.

But c, joined with ſ, ſoundes like k, as in ſce-le-ton, ſcép-tick; ſo e ſounds,

c, ſoundes like *k*, in a-cel-da-ma;
c, ſoundes not in in-díct, in-dict-ed, in-dict-ment.

N C E.

Q. When muſt you write *-n c e*, in the end of a word?

A. *I muſt write* -n c e, *when there is the ſound of a hard* ſ, *in theſe ends of words*, *ance*, *ence*, *ince*, *once*, *unce*; *as* -*dance*, -*hence*, -*ſince*, *ſconce*, -*dunce*; *not where there is the ſound of a ſoft* ſ, *as ſins*, *pens*.

Except, Diſ-pénſe. En-hánſe, ex pénſe, Fránk-in-cenſe. Hanſe. In-cénſe. Mít-tins. Rinſe, ré-com-penſe. Senſe, ex-pénſe, ſpenſe.

C, joined with x.

Q. When do you write *c*, after *x*?

A. *I write* c, *after* x, *in theſe words derived from Latine, as ex-céed, ex-cell.*

C H.

Q. What is the ſound of *ch*?

A. *Ch, in Engliſh words, and in words derived from French and Latine, ſoundes* * *chee, as in ap-proách, rich, chá-ri-tie.*

* *Ch ſhould be called* chee, *to difference it from* ch, *that ſoundes* k.

T C H.

Q. When muſt you write *t*, before *ch*?

A. *I muſt write* t, *before* ch, *in ſhort ſyllables, as* catch, *ſcú-chi-on, wretch.*

CH ſoundes K.

Q. When doth *ch*, ſound like *k*?

A. Ch, *ſoundes like* k, *in words derived from the Hebrew, and Greek: as Chriſt, Ché-moſh, Mel-chí-ze-deck.*

Object. Why muſt you pronounce *ch* like *k*?

A. Becauſe this *ch*, is derived from thoſe letters which we now ſound like *k*, in Hebrew, and Greek, as ſchool, Ma-la-chi, Ec-cho, A-chis, á-nar-chie, án-chor, án-ti-chriſt, An-ti-och, ár-chi-tect, ár-chives. Cha-mé-le-on, cha-os, chá-rac-ter, Cha-ron, Cha-rybdis, chaſm, cá-te-chiſm, chí-ro-man-cie, chi-rúr-ge-on, chó-ler, chó-lick, chrí-ſten-dom, chro-nó-lo-gie, chí-mi-cal. Eú-cha-riſt, eú-nuch, hié-rar-chie. In-cho-ate. Me-cha-nick, mé-lan-cho-lie, mó-nar-chie. páſ-chal, pá-tri-arch, ſché-dule, ſcheme, ſtó-mach. Za-chéus. But, *ch*, in Ché-ru-bin, Rá-chel, Ty-chi-cus, arch, an ache, doth ſound as in ap-próach.

C K.

Q. VVhen muſt you write *c*, before *k*?

A. *In a ſhort ſyllable, I muſt write* c, *between the vowels, and* k; *but not between the conſonant and* k, *as Bank, backs, think, thick.*

Q. VVhat need is there of putting *c*, before *k*, in theſe ſhort ſyllables.

A. *Becauſe I cannot double the* k, *to make a ſhort ſyllable; therefore I write* c, *before it, as beck, heck-tick.*

G, *before* e, *or* i.

Q. How doth g, ſound before *e*, or *i*?

A. *G, before* e, *or* i, *ſoundes like* j, *as oblige, col-lege.*

Objection. How do you know when to write *j*, and when to write g, before *e*, or *i*?

A. Thoſe few words that are written with j, *before* e, *or* i, *are to be found under the Rule of J.*

Q. VVhen muſt you write *d*, before *g*?

A. *I muſt write* d, *before* g, *in ſuch ſhort ſyllables, as Judge, know-ledge.*

Elſe it is ridiculous to write *e*, after g,

in the end of a word, but when it ſoundes like *i*, as for lo-ving, thing, lo-vinge thinge, like fringe, hinge.

Q. Doth the *g*, before *e*, or *i*, alwaies ſound like j?

A. *G, before* e, *or* i, *ſoundes like* ghee, *in An-ger, bég-ger, be-gin.*

Ar-gíle. be-get. cón-ger (eel) dag-ger, dog-get, drug-giſt. Ea-ger. fín-ger, for-gét. geeſe, geld, gid-dy, giſt, gig, gils, gild, gir-dle, girl, girt, give. hang-er, he-te-ro-gé-ne-ous, ho-mo-ge-ne-ous, hun-ger. méa-ger, món-ger. rág-ged, rúg-ged. ſtág-ger, ſtróng-er, tár-get, to-ge-ther.

G H.

Q. VVhat is the ſound of *gh*?

A. 1. *Gh ſoundes like* † h, *in Al-migh-ty, al-though.*

Q. Doth *gh*, ſound like *h*, in all words?

A. 2. *Gh ſoundes* f, *in chough, cough, hick-cough, láugh-ter, e-nóugh, rough.*

† *But the Ancients did, as the Welch, and Scots do ſtill pronounce* gh, *thorow the throat.*

Gu.

Gu

Q. VVhat is the ſound of *gu* ?

A. *Gu ſoundes like* ghee, *as rogue, guide, tongue.*

This *u*, joined to the *g*, I call *u*, ſubjunctive, which ſerves only to make *g*, a palate letter.

Objection. VVhy do you write, *e* after *u* in theſe words ?

A. Becauſe, u, endes no word.

GN

Q. VVhen doth *g*, loſe its ſound ?

A. *G, before* n, *loſeth its ſound, as in feign, reign, ſign.*

H.

Q. VVhen doth *h*, loſe its ſound ?

A. *H, ſoundes not after* g, *or* r, *as Ghoſt, Rhe-to-rick.*

So *h*, ſoundes not in the end of words derived from the Hebrew, as I-ſai-ah, Je-re-mi-ah, Miſ-peh.

J

Q. VVhat need you make *jod* a different letter from *gee*, ſith they are both of a ſound?

A. *Jod is a different letter from* g, *becauſe.*

1. *Ge, is never uſed before* a, o, u, *but* jod, *as ma-jor, jour-ney, in-ju-rie. not ma-gor, gour-ney, in-gu-rie.*

2. *Becauſe of the Affinity that* jod, *keepes with its Original from other Languages, as Hal-le-lu-jah, ma-jĕ-ſtie.*

Ab-jéct, Tab-júre, A-do-ni-jah. Bén-ja-min. con-jéc-ture, cón-ju-gal, con-junc-ti-on, con-júre. de-jéct. e-ja-cu-lá-ti-on, e-jéct. jar, jéa-lous, jeer, jerk, jéſ-ſi-me, jó-cund. pér-ju-rie. re-jéct. ſúb-jec-ti-on.

L.

Q. Doth every word of one ſyllable in *l*, double the *l*?

A. *Every word of one ſyllable ending in* l, *that hath no diphthong in it, doth dou-*

ble

ble the l, *as in Ball, bell, boll, bull, ſhall, well, full, fill; not bawl, bayl, coyl.*

Q. VVhat if a ſyllable beginning with a conſonont be added to a *ll*?

A. *If a word ending with a ll, hath a ſyllable added to it, beginning with a conſonant, it loſeth one* l, *as ſhall ſhalt, wel-com, ful-neſs.*

Q. VVhat if the ſyllable added to *ll*, begins with a vowel?

A. *If the ſyllable added to ll, begins with a vowel, the ll, remaines, as fall-eth, call-ed.*

Q. VVhat if a word of many ſyllables doth end in *l*?

A. *A word of many ſyllables ending in* l, *doth not double that* l, *as bu-ri-al, Ca-the-dral.*

Except thoſe words that bear the ſound upon the laſt ſyllable, as Ex-céll, ful-fíll, re-péll, re-béll; not a ré-bel, me-tal.

Q. Doth the *l*, joyned to another conſonant keep its full ſound?

A. *L, joined to another conſonant in theſe words loſeth its ſound, as Balk, ſalve, ſoundes like Bawk, ſave.*

So Brí-ſtol. Calf. Fal-con, fál-coner, folks. Half, hol-burn. Lin-coln. Mál-kin, málme-ſey. Sál-mon, ſtaik. Talk. VValk. Yolk.

N.

Q. VVhen doth *n*, loſe its ſound?

A. N, *after* m, *doth loſe its ſound; as* Aú-tumn, *damn.*

Có-lumn, con-demn, con-temn. Hymn: ſo, kiln: to Limn. Só-lemn.

P.

Q. VVhen doth *p*, loſe its ſound?

A. *P, after* m, *doth loſe its ſound, as tempt. So* p, *ſoundes not in Pſalm, receipt, up-brayd.*

PH.

Q. VVhat is the ſound of *ph*?

A. Ph, *ſoundes* f, *as pró-phet, phy-ſick, phi-ló-ſo-phie.*

Ph, in two diſtinct ſyllables, do bear their full ſound, as Cláp-ham, ſhep-herd.

Qu.

Q

Q. VVhat is the ſound of *qu?*

A. Qu, *doth ſound like* k. *as li-quor, ex-ché-quer.*

But Rhé-to-rick, púb-lick, pó-li-tick, muſt be written with *ck*, not *que*; becauſe they are written in Latine with a *c*, as *Rhe-to-ri-ca, pub-li-ca, po-li-ti-ca*; and the *k*, is added becauſe no word doth end in *c*.

S.

Q. How many fold is *ſ*, in ſpelling?

A. *The* ſ, *is two fold,*

1. *Hard, as in aſs, loſs.*
2. *Soft, that ſoundes like* z, *as in As, loſe, bars*

Q. VVhen is the *ſ*, to be doubled?

A. *This hard* ſ, *is doubled in every ſhort ſyllable; as ex-ceſ-ſive, paſ-ſi-on; and in every laſt ſyllable without an* e, *at the end; as ex-ceſs, loſs, paſs.*

Except,
1. The ſingle *s*, that ſoundes hard in this, thus, yes.
2. The laſt *ſ* that ſoundes ſoft after a *ſſ*, as wit-neſ-ſes.
3. The laſt *s*, in words that end in *-ous*, as pre-ci-ous, pi-ous.

The

The ſoft ſ.

Objection. VVhy will not one ſ ſerve; as need-leſs, with one ſ, as well as with ſs.

A. Becauſe the ſoft ſ, between vowels, and in the end of a word, ſoundes like z: and your good women do know that needles, are not need-leſs, nor gaines, gai-neſs.

Q. VVhat if a ſyllable be added to this ſs?

A. *One of theſe* ſ s, *is loſt before a conſonant, as re-miſs, re-miſ-neſs: not before a vowel, as bu-ſi-neſs, bu-ſi-neſſes.*

Q. Doth ſ, between vowels always ſound ſoft, like z?

A. *S, ſoundes hard in Nouns, as a looſe man, a houſe, the uſe. But* ſ, *ſoundes ſoft in Verbs, as to looſe, to houſe, to uſe.*

Q. When doth ſ, loſe its ſound?

A. *S, loſeth its ſound in Viſ-count, Iſle, Iſ-land.*

Q. How doth the ſound of ſ differ from ſh?

A. *The ſ, ſoundes between the upper, and lower teeth cloſed together, as buſs, laſs, ſin.*

The ſh, *ſoundes thorow the lower teeth; buſh, laſh, ſhin. This* ſh, *is di-*

vided

vided in Greſ-haw, houſ-hold, miſ-hap-pen.

Q. How many kinds of *ſ*, are there, as to writing?

A. *The ſ, as to writing is two fold.* { 1. *Long ſ,* and 2. *Short, s.*

Q. VVhen is long *ſ*, written?

A. *The long ſ, is written in the beginning, or middle of words. The little s, in the end or after another ſ, as ſeſ-ſi-ons, aſ-ſeſ-ment.*

T.

Ti.

Q. VVhat is the ſound of *ti*, before a vowel?

A. Ti, *before a vowel ſoundes like, ſi as Na-ti-on, pa-ti-ence, Dic-ti-o-na-ry, Ga-la-ti-ans.*

Except { 1. *When ſ, goes before it, as ſuſ-ti-on, com-buſ-ti-on, ſugge-ſti-on.* 2. Ti, *keepes its ſound if a word ending in* ty, *hath a ſyllable added to it, that begins with a vowel, as pit-ty, pit-ti-ons.*

Loſ-ti-er, migh-ti-er, plen-ti-ous weigh-ti-er, ſo Cour-ti-er.

Q. I

Q. How do you know when to write *ti*, before a vowel; and when *ſi*, ſith they are both of like ſound?

A. *I muſt write* ti, *not* ſi, *in words ending* -*a-ti-on*,-*i-ti-on*,-*ac-ti-on*,-*ic-ti-on*;*as na-ti-on*, *con-tri-ti-on*, *fac-ti-on*, *ſic-ti-on*.

Except
1. *The hard* ſ, *in paſ-ſi-on*, *con-feſ-ſi-on*, *and in miſ-ſi-on with its compounds*; *as ad-miſ-ſi-on*, *com-miſ-ſi-on*, *in-ter-miſ-ſi-on*, *re-miſ-ſi-on*, *ſub-miſ-ſi-on*.
2. *The ſoft* ſ, *in con-ci-ſi-on*, *circum-ci-ſi-on*, *con-clu-ſi-on*, *occa-ſi-on*, *con-fu-ſi-on*.
3. *The* ſh, *in cu-ſhi-on*, *fa-ſhi-on*.

Q. What is the ſound of *th*

A. Th, *makes a hard ſound in thun-der*, *through*, *thick*, *thin*, &c. *And at the end of Numbers*; *as fifth*, *eighth*, *four-ti-eth*.

But th, *makes a ſofter ſound in That*, *thine*, *wor-thy*, *fa-ther*.

This th, *is but one letter in* Greek; *and it ſhould be called* the, *with a hard ſound in theſe words*; *and* the, *with a ſofter ſound in the next Rule*.

Be-néath, bró-ther, búr-then. Ei-ther. Far-thing, fā-thom. Hi-ther. Lea-ther. Móther. Neíther. Seethe, ſithe. Wéa-ther, whí-ther, wi-ther, wreathe.

Th,

Th, ſoundes hard in theſe *Nouns*, and ſoft in their *Verbs*. *Note.*

a Bath	to Bathe.
a Breath	to breathe.
a Cloth	to Clothe.
loath	to Loathe.
ſo for-ſóoth	to ſoothe.
a ſheath	to ſheathe.

V.

Q. What need you make (Ve) V, a different letter from U?

A. 1. *The* V, *ſoundes like ſoft* F, *and is often derived from it, as life lives, knife knives, grief griev-ous.*

2. *The* V, *muſt be written exactly where there is the ſound of ſoft* F, *to prevent miſtakes; as in u-vu-la, re-vive not re-viu, live not liu, grieve not griu.*

Of

Of VOWELS.

A, before L.

Q. How many fold is the *a*?

A. *The* a, *is two fold.*

1. *Small, as in made, face, fat.*
2. *Broad, which ſoundes like* au, *and is never uſed, but before* l, *as all, ſalt, ſcald.*

Ball, bald. En-ſtáll, en-thrall, e-ter-nal. Gall, gām-bals. Hall, halt. Mall, mú-ſi-cal. Small, ſtall, ſtalk. Vi-al.

Except, *a, before* l, *ſoundes like the ſmall a, in balm, hale.*

Calm. Em-balm, én-trals. Hale, hal-low. Fál-low. Mál-lows, mór-tal. Per-pe-tu-al. Sá-lad, ſcale, ſhál-low. Tál-low. Wál-low.

Au, is written before l, in aſ-ſault, fault, Paul, vault, and aw, *in brawl.*

E.

Q. How many fold is the *e*?

A. *The*

A. *The* e, *is two fold.*

1. *Clear, as in let, beſt, ſin-cére.*
2. *Obſcure, like ſhort* u.

Q. When is the *e*, obſcure like ſhort *u*?

A. 1. *E, is obſcure when it is before* n, *m bea-ten, dó-zen.*

But *e*, ſoundes not in Moneth, Tueſday.

So the firſt *e*, ſoundes not in Scrivener, and the firſt *d*, and laſt *e*, do not ſound in Wed-neſ-day.

E, after r, or l.

2. *E, is obſcure when it muſt be written after, not before* l, *or* r, *in the laſt ſyllable, as lit-tle, luſ-tre.*

But *e*, obſcure, is written before *l*, or *r*, in the laſt ſyllable, in bát-tel, cát-tel, góſ-pel, grá-vel, mo-del, véſ-ſel. Ea-ger. Ví-ne-ger.

Objection, Why may not *e*, after *r*, or *l*, be left out?

A. Becauſe the *e*, after *l*, or *r*, makes a ſyllable; which cannot be without an expreſs vowel, as no-ble, a-cres, from no-ble, a-cre. *Not from Nobl, Acr.*

So this *e*, after *r*, or *l*, ſucceeds *e*, or ſome vowel in the original of moſt words

rom Fr. *peuple.* Lat. *habitabile, lucrum.*

words of that Termination, as people, ha-bi-ta-ble, lu-cre.

Q. When doth *e*, ſound like *ee*?

A. *E, ſoundes like* ee, *in be, e-ven, e-ven-ing, Eng-land, Eng-liſh, he, here, me, ſhe, we, ye.*

I.

Q. How many fold is the *i*?

A. *The* i, *is three fold.*

1. *Long, as in bite, wild, fight.*
2. *Short, as bit, fit, ſit, ring.*
3. *Obſcure, like ſhort* u.

Q. When doth this *i*, ſound like ſhort *u*?

A. *The ſhort* i, *before* r, *ſoundes like ſhort* u, *in ſir, bird, firſt.*

Birch. Dirt. Fil-birds. Shirt. Third, thirſt, thír-teen.

Q. When doth *i*, loſe its ſound?

A. *The* i, *loſeth its ſound in bú-ſi-neſs, már-ri-age, Pár-li-a-ment.*

Ba-ſin. Cár-ri-age, cár-ri-on, cóu-ſin, cú-ſhi-on. Fá-ſhi-on. Rai-ſin. Vé-ni-ſon, So the ſound of the firſt *i*, is loſt in Mé-di-cine; and the ſecond *i*, ſoundes not in ſub-ti-li-ty.

Q. Doth

Q. Doth *i*, end a word?

A. I, *endes no word, ſo we write* e, *after it in* Subſtantives, *as a* † *tie, a crie: and* y, *for* ie, *in* Adjectives, *as pretty, wealthy; and in* Verbs *as to ty, to cry.*

For ſo the Noun is eaſily made plural, as ties, cries.

Q. Does this *y*, remain if ſome ſyllables be added to it?

A. *If any ſyllable but* *-*ing *be added to* y, *in the end of a word it is turned to* i, *as ſtu-dy, ſtu-di-ous, ſtu-di-ed; but* y, *in ſtu-dy-ing.*

Becauſe you cannot put one i, *before another, as ſtudiing. This* y, *is loſt in Students.*

O.

Q. How many fold is the *o*?

A. *The* o, *is three fold.*

1. *Long, as in No, ſo, more, moſt.*
2. *Short, as in Lot, not, for.*
3. *Obſcure, like, ſhort* u.

Q. When does the *o*, ſound like ſhort u?

A. 1. *O, ſoundes like ſhort* u, *before* m, *or* n, *in the laſt ſyllable, as king-dome, come, Lon-don: ſo* o, *ſoundes* u, *in compa-nie, po-mel, con-duit, doſt, doth.*

2. *O, ſoundes like ſhort* u, *before* ve, *in a-bove, ap-prove, be-hove, dove, love, move. So the* o, *in plo-ver, ſho-vel; and the* o, *before* th, *ſoundes* u, *in bro-ther, mo-ther, o-ther, ſmo-ther.*

3. *O, ſoundes like ſhort* u, *after* w, *as world, wo-man.*

Except. O, ſoundes like *ee* in wo-men: and *o*, long in wo, wore, a-woke.
O, loſeth his ſound in Dá-mo-ſel.

Q. When does the *o*, ſound like (woo) oo?

A. *O, ſoundes like* (*woo*) oo, *in Rome, do, ſhoe.*

Go. Hord. Muſh-rom. Undo. Who, whore.

Q. When doth *o*, ſound like *o-u*?

A. *O, before* l, *ſoundes like* o-u, *as old, hold, bol-ſter.*

Except, 1. O, keepes its ſound in dole, ex-tol, mol-ten, pole, ſcaf-fold, ſcrole.
2. Ou, in could, would, ſhould, ſoul-di-er.

U.

Q. How many fold is the *u*?

A. *The* u, *is Two fold.*

1. *Short, as in but, muſt, burſt.*
2. *Long, as in Lute, muſe, re-fuſe. As if it were the compound of* iw.

Q. Doth

Q. Doth *u*, end a word?

A. *When* u, *endes a word I muſt write an* e, *after it, as true, ver-tue.*

U, ſoundes not in cón-ſtrue, miſ-cón-ſtrue.

Y.

Q. How many fold is the *y*?

A. *Y, is Two fold.*

1. *Y, is a conſonant before a vowel, as York, youth.*

2. *Y, is a vowel, when it followes a conſonant.*

Q. In what words muſt you write *y*, for *i*?

A. *I muſt write* y, *for* i, *in words dirived from Greek, as Preſ-by-te-rie, Mar-tyr.*

Of Diphthongs.

Q. How many kinds of Diphthongs are there?

A. *There are Two kinds of Diphthongs,*

1. *Proper.*

2. *Improper.*

Q. When is the diphthong called proper?

A. *That is a proper diphthong wherein both vowels keep their ſound.*

There are twelve proper Diphthongs. { *ay ey oy* / *ai ei oi* / *aw ew ow* / *au eu ou.*

Q. When is a diphthong called improper?

A. *That is an improper Diphthong that loſeth the ſound of one vowel.*

Q. How many improper Diphthongs are there?

A. *There are Eight improper Diphthongs.* { *ea ee ie eo* / *oa oo ui,* / *ou obſcure, as in cou-ſin.*

Ai, and Ay.

Q. What is the difference between *ai*, and *ay*?

A. *As* ai, *ends no word, ſo* ay, *doth only end a word, and remaines before any endings added to it, as ſay, ſayth, ſay-ing, ſayd not ſaid. Day days, not daies, nor dayes.*

Q. Doth *a-i* always keep its ſound?

A. Ai, *ſonndes like* e, *in bar-gain, chaplain*

Againſt

A-gáinſt, chám-ber-lain, cur-tain. Plait-ed. Rai-ſin. Tra-vail. Wain-ſcot.

This diphthong *a-i* is parted in E-phra-im, Já-ir, Lá-iſh, Se-phár-va-im. *Note.*

Aw, and Au.

Q. What is the difference between *aw*, and *au*?

A. 1. *I muſt not write* au, *in the end of a word, but* aw, *as* paw, claw.

2. *Aw, ſounáes broader then* au, *as* dawb, haunt.

This Diphthong is parted in Ar-che-lá-üs. Em-má-üs. Ni-cho-lá-üs. *Note.*

Ea.

Q. What is the ſound of *ea*?

A. Ea, *ſoundes* e, *d-r-a-w-n out long, as* lead, weak.

Except. Ea, *ſoundes ſhort* e, *in* head réa-dy.

Bed-ſtead, beard, bread, breadth, breaſt, breath. Dearth, death. Earl, ear-neſt, earth. Fea-ther. health, hea-ven. Learn, lea-ther. Mea-

Mea-ſure. Peal, plea-ſure. Re-hearſe. Search, ſtead, ſtea-dy, ſtealth, ſweat. Tear, thread, threat en, trea-che-rie, trea-ſure. Wealth, wea-ther.

2. Ea, *ſoundes* ee, *in dear, ap-pear.* Biéar-eyed. Chear, clear. Hear. Near. Read. Year.

3. Ea, *ſoundes* a, *in heard, heart, diſ-heart-en, heark-en, ſearge.*

Note. This diphthong is parted in Ce-ſá-re-a cre-áte. Ie-le-á-zar. Ge-ne-á-lo-gie. Gí-be-ah. O-ce-an. Pa-ge-ant. Re-al. Ser-ge-ant. The-a-tre. Ven-ge-ance.

Ee.

Q. What is the ſound of (double *e*,) *ee*?

A. Ee, (*double* e,) *ſoundes like* ye, *in meek, be-ſeéch, diſ-creét.*

Note. This Diphthong is parted in Az-re-ël. Be-ër-ſhé-ba, Be-zá-le-ël,

Eu.

Q. What is the ſound of *eu*?

A. Eu,

A. Eu, *keepes his ſound in feud, neu-ter, pleu-ri-ſie. But* eu, *ſoundes like* u, *in Mon-ſieur, a-dieu, lieu.*

This Diphthong is parted in Alphë-us. Bar-ti-më-us.

Ey.

Q. What is the ſound of *ey*?

A. 1. Ey, *ſoundes* e, *in Coún-trey, at-túrney.*

Objection. Why will not *e*, ſerve in ſuch words, as well as *ey*?

A. Becauſe *e*, at the end of a word ſoundes not, as hone, mone, add *y*, honey, money.

2. Ey, *ſoundes like* ee, *in val-ley Túr-key.*

Bar-ley. Mon-key. Parſ-ley. Tal-ley, Tan-ſey.

3. Ey, *ſoundes like* ay, *in they, obey.*

Con-véy, convéy-ance. O-beyſance. Prey (or ſpoil) ſur-vey, ſurvey-or. Whey.

But *ey*, ſoundes *i*, in eye, eyes.

Ei.

Q. What is the ſound of *ei?*

A. 1. Ei, *ſoundes* e, *long in re-ceive, neighbour.*

2. Ei, *ſoundes like* ay, *in heir, feign, weight, Neigh-bour.*

Forenſis

Deign. Eight. * Fó-rein. Inveigh. to Neigh. Sreight, ſtréight-en. Veins.

Note. This Diphthong is parted in A-the-iſt, A-the-iſm. De-i-tie. Po-ly-the-iſm.

Eo.

Q. VVhat is the ſound of *eo?*

A. Eo, *ſoundes* ee, *in péo-ple.* e, *in feof-fee léo-pard, jéo-par-dy.* But *eo, keepes its ſound in Thé-o-ry.*

Dun-ge-on. Gi-be-on. Hi-de-ous. Me-te-or. Pí-ge-on. Right-eous. Súr-ge-on, ſcút-che-on. The-ó-lo-gie. Yéo-man.

Ew.

Ew.

Q. VVhat is the ſound of *ew*?

A. Ew, *keepes its ſound in bréw-eſs, few, lewd, ewe. But ew, hath now obtained the ſound of* iw, *as new, jew-el.*

Ie.

Q. VVhat is the ſound of *ie*?

A. Ie, *ſoundes like* ee, *in chief, be-lieve, piece.*

This Diphthong is parted in Audi-ence. Brí-er. Cli-ent, cló-thi-er. Di-er. E-li-é-zer. Qui-et. So when the *y*, is turned to *i*, as bú-ri-ed, bú-ſi-ed. Dri-ed. Eſ-pí-ed. Re-lí-ed. Stu-di-ed. *Note.*

Oa.

Q. VVhat is the ſound of *oa*?

A. Oa, *ſoundes* ô, *d-r-a-w-n out long, as boar, choak.*

This Diphthong is parted in Co-acti-on *Note.*

ti-on, co-ã-gu-late. A-hi-nö-am. Bö-a-ner-ges. Gil-bö-ah. Je-ro-bŏ-am, Jö-ab. Mö-ab. Re-ho-bŏ-am.

To which add ex-tra-ör-di-na-ry, Phá-ra-öh.

Oy, Oi.

Q. VVhat is the difference between *oy*, and *oi*?

A. 1. Oi, *never endes a word, but* oy, *as boy, cloy.*

2. Oy, *ſoundes broader then* oi, *as moiſt, join-er, joint.*

Note. This Diphthong is parted in Ca-mo-ïs. Loïs. Toï. Ze-bo-ïm.

Oo.

Q. VVhat is the ſound of *oo*?

A. 1. Oo. *ſoundes long, like* woo, *as chooſe, broom.*

2. Oo, *ſoundes like ſhort* u, *in good, wool.*

Hood. Stood. VVood.

This Diphthong is parted in Bo-ös, Bo-ö-tes. Co-ös, La-o-co-ön.

Ow.

O w.

VVhat is the ſound of *ow*?

A. 1. Ow, *keepes its full ſound in how, to bow, fo*[illegible]*ward.*

Al-low. Cow, có-ward. Now. Tó-ward.

2. Ow, *ſoundes like* o, *in be-ſtow know.*

A Bow. Flow. Glow, grow. Low, Thorow. VVin-dow.

3. Ow, *ſoundes like* woo, *in ár-row, pil-low.*

Bár-row, bór-row. Fál-low. Hál-low. Mor-row. Shad-dow, ſór-row, ſwal-low. [illegible], wíl-low, win-now.

O u.

Q. VVhat is the ſound of, *ou*?

A. 1. Ou, *keepes its full ſound in de-vóut, ſtout, fourth, our Sa-vi-our, ſtout.*

2. Ou, *ſoundes like* o, *in ſúc-cour, brought, en-déa-vour.*

Ad-

Al-though, ar-mour. Be-há-vi-our. Clá-mour, có-lour. Em-báſ-ſa-dour, ém-pe-rour, ér-rour. Gourd. Hár-bour. Mán-nour. Nought. O-dour, ought. Rí-gour. So-li-ci-tour, ſoul. Though, thought. VVrought.

3. Ou, *ſoundes like* (woo) oo, *in couth, courſe.*

Diſ-cóurſe, Court, cour-ti-er.

4. Ou, *ſoundes like ſhort* u, *in cóu-ſin, dou-ble, cour-age.*

Ad-jóurn. Bloud. Cóu-ple, cóur-te-ſey. Diſ-cóu-rage, dóub-led. En-cóur-age. Floud, flóu-riſh. Jóur-ney, joúr-nal. Nóur-iſh. Oug-ly. Scourge. Tóuch-ſtone, tóuch-y. Young.

5. Ou, *ſoundes like* iw, *in youth.*

Ui.

VVhat is the ſound of *ui*?

A. 1. Ui, *ſoundes like* y, *in guide, build, to buy.*

Be-gúile, built, búy-er. Cír-cuit, cón-duit. Diſ-guíſe. Guile, guiſe. The Guilt, vér-juice.

2. Ui,

2. Ui, *ſoundes like* u, *in ſuit, re-crúit, fruit.*
Bruiſe, fruit-ful, fruit-leſs, juice, ſui-tor, ſuit-a-ble.

This Diphthong is parted in Am-bi-gü-i-tie, Frü-i-ti-on. Ge-nü-ine, gra-tü-i-tie. pu-iſ-ſant, per-ſpi-cü-i-tie. Rü-in. *Note.*

VVe might add to theſe, ſome Latine Diphthongs, as *ea*, and *oe*, in words de-rived from the Greek, as Æ-në-as, Æt-na. Eu-bö-e-a, œ-co-no-mie. So-lœ-ciſm.

Of Pronunciation.

Q. VVhat is Pronounciation?
A. *Pronunciation is the right ſpeaking of ſentences, or words, according to the Ac-cent, and the proper ſound of every let-ter.*
Q. VVhat do you mean by Accent?
A. *An Accent is the lifting up of the ſound of a ſentence, or ſyllable.*
Q. How many kind of Accents are there?
A. *An Accent is either in* { *Sentences*, or *Words.*

Q. How

Q. How do you know what Accent to place upon every ſentence?

A. 1. *I muſt obſerve a cadencie, or letting fall of my voice, in a Parentheſis, or that clauſe that goes before a Period.*

2. *I muſt obſerve a* Selah, *or lifting up my voice before an Interrogation, or in a word that beares ſome Emphaſis.*

Object. How do you know where to place your Accent on a word of many ſyllables?

A. There is an Accent (or feſcue) marked on every vowel that is to be lifted up in words of many ſyllables, though I need not uſe the like in writing.

Q. How will you remember where to place your Accent?

A. 1. *The Accent in words of many ſyllables is commonly on the third vowel from the laſt, as to-le-rá-ti-on, in-duſ-try, éx-cel-lent, ar-bi-tri-ment.*

2. *Words ending in* -ary, *have the Accent on the firſt ſyllable, as án-ni-ver-ſa-ry, tém-po-ra-ry, ár-bi-tra-ry.*

3. *Words that have many conſonants in the laſt ſyllable ſave one, have their Accent on that ſyllable, as e-térn-al, tranſ-cénd-ent: Not in éx-cel-lent.*

4. *Words*

4. *Words in* -ize, *and* -ure, *and ſuch as have* -ei, *in the laſt ſyllable, have their Accent on the laſt ſyllable, as tem-po-rize, e-ter-nize, in-ure, en-dure, re-ceive, in-ter-feir.*

Object. What if the ſame word doth vary its Accent?

A. I muſt obſerve here that the Verbs have the Accents on the laſt ſyllable, the Nouns on the firſt.

Nouns,	*Verbs.*
Ab-ſent	To ab-ſént.
an ác-cent	to ac-cént.
a cé-ment	to ce-mént.
a cól-lect	to col-léct.
a cóm-pound	to com-póund
a cón-duct	to con-dúct.
a cón-vert	to con-vért.
a cón-tract	to con-tráct.
a cón-vey	to con-véy.
a dé-ſert	to de-ſért.
an éx-tract	to ex-tráct.
fré-quent	to fre-quént.
an ín-cenſe	to in-cénſe.
an ób-ject	to ob-jéct.

An

An ó-ver-throw	To o-ver-thrów.
a pré-miſs	to pre-míſe,
a pré-ſent	to pre-ſént.
a ré-cord	to re-córd.
a ré-fuſe	to re-fúſe.
a ré-bel	to re-béll.
a ſúr-vey.	to ſur-véy.
a tór-ment	to tor-mént.

So Hûmane when it comes before a ſubſtantive, as hú-mane learn-ing.

But hu-máne after a ſubſtantive, as Chriſt had two natures, The one Di-víne, the other Hu-máne.

Of

Of the Great Letters.

Q. VVhen are the Great or Capital Letters to be uſed?

A. That muſt be a great Letter which is,

The firſt Letter

1. In proper Names, as *Charles*, *England*.
2. In names of dignities, and offices, as your *Highneſs*, Lord Ma-jor.
3. In names of Arts, as *Grammar*, *Rhe-to-rick*.
4. In a Sentence, as the firſt in all writing, or afrer a Period.
5. In every Verſe.
6. I by it ſelf.

7. There muſt be all great Letters uſed

1. In Emphatical, or remarkable words, as God ſayd to *Moſes*, I AM hath ſent thee.
2. Sentences, as

BABYLON THE GREAT, THE MOTHER OF HARLOTS, AND ABOMINATIONS OF THE EARTH.

Of Points.

Points uſed in writing, are either in { *Words, or Sentences.*

1. Above the Words.

Points uſed in words are either,

1. 1. *Apoſtrophus* is a Note written juſt over the place of a Vowel that is cut off; as *cloſ'd* for *cloſed*, *it's* for *it is*. But it is needleſs to write an *Apoſtrophus* where *s*, is ſet for *th*, as *loves* for he *loveth*: there being nothing omitted, only the *th*, which in ſound is but one letter, is changed into *s*.

2. 2. *Diereſis* is a Note of a Diphthong parted into two ſyllables; as Ar-che-lä-us, Al-phë-us, Ce-ſa-rë-a.

2. In the Words.

1. *Hyphen* is a Note of connexion thus =, or rather thus -, when there is a compound word parted in the midſt, as *ſelf-love*, *heart-*

heart-ſearching; or when a word is parted at the end of a line, as *They are bleſſed that fear God, and work righteouſneſs*; VVhere obſerve the letters of a ſyllable muſt not be divided at the endof a line.

Eclipſis is a piece of a line, to denote that ſome part of the verſe is left out: as, 2.—

———When Vice comes to its height
And its full epha, then its very weight
Will ruinate it.———

3. *In the Margin.*

1. *Aſterisk*, is a note of Illuſtration, ſo called from its Star-like form, thus, *. *

2. " Is a Note of Citation, when a thing is quoted from another Authour, thus ". "

3. *Index* is a Note like a fore-finger, pointing at what is remarkable in the Page, thus ☞.

4. *Obelisk* is a Note of referring to the Margin, thus †. †

5. *Section* is the beginning of a new head, marked thus, §. §

6. *Paragraph* is a mark put before an Authours name quoted, thus ¶. ¶

4. *Beneath the Line*

^ 7. To theſe add a *Caret*, or latin *Circumflex*, which is to ſhew where a word is forgotten, and placed above the line, is to come in, thus ^.

Points uſed in ſentences.

1. , A *Comma* is a ſhort ſtay, or Note of diſtinction between words in the ſame ſentence, when there follows ſomething depending on what went before: as, *I am perſwaded, that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things preſent, nor things to come, nor heigth, nor depth, ſhall be able to ſeparate us from the love of God in Chriſt Jeſus.*

2. : *A Colon*, is when there is full ſenſe, but all the ſenſe is not full out: it is commonly ſet before the reaſon given for what is layd down, thus: *The carnal mind is enmity againſt God: for it cannot be ſubject to the law of God.*

A Se-

A Semicolon is a middle diſtinction, when there is as much of the ſentence behind, as there is before: it is a greater ſtop then a *Comma*, & a little leſſer then a *Colon*. 3. ;

Truſt the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not on thine own underſtanding.

A Period, or a *full point*, is after a full Sentence, thus . 4. .

Acknowledge God in all thy ways, and he will direct thy paths.

A Parentheſis is a Note like two half Moons incloſing a Sentence, which may be uſed or omitted; yet the ſenſe remaining intire, thus ( ). *For I know that in me (that is, in my fleſh) dwelleth no good.* But in your writing, give as ſhort, and ſeldom occaſion for this Note as you can, leſt your Sentence be ſtuffed with it. 5. ( )

The Note of *Interrogation* is uſed always after a Queſtion, thus ? *What ſhall we ſay then to theſe things? If God be for us, who can be againſt us?* 6. ?

A Note of *Admiration* is when we break out into a ſuddain paſſion, thus ! *Hear O Heavens! and give ear O Earth!* 7. !

Letters

Letters for a Language referred unto in the Margin underſtand thus.

D. *Dutch.* Gr. *Greek.* S. *Saxon.*
F. *French.* H. *Hebrew.* Sp. *Spaniſh.*
G. *German.* I. *Italian.* W. *Welſh*
q. *quaſi*, as it were.

The Spelling all words that may be miſtaken.

1 A-báſe
2 a-báſh
áb-bey
áb-ject
ab-júre
a-bóard
ab-ó-liſh
ab-ó-mi-na-ble
a-bóve
3 ab-brídge
a-bróad
áb-ſence
ab-ſtáin
áb-ſti-nence
4 ab-únd-ance
ab-úſe
ac-cépt
ác-ceſ-ſa-ry
ac-céſs
ac-cla-má-ti-on
ac-co-mo-dá-ti-on
ac-cóm-pliſh
ac-cóunt-a-ble
ac-cóu-tre-ment
5 ac-crów
ac-cu-ſa-ti-on
6 ache
7 a-chíeve
ac-knów-ledge
ac-quáint
ab-quáint-ance
8 ac-qui-éſce
ac-quít
ac-quít-tance

1 From *ad* to, *Gr.* βάσις *baſis*, a Foundation. *H.* בוש *bóſh*, he bluſhed.
3 *L. breve agere*, to abbreviate.
4 *L. ab* from and *undo*, to flow.
5 *F. accreu.*
6 ἄχος *achos* pain.
7 *F. acheuér.*
8 *L. acquieſco.*

1. F. *adeiu* to God, q. I commit you to God.
2 F. *ad* to, & *jour* a day.
3 Arab. أمير *Amir*, commander, ἅλς *als* Sea, *commander at ſea.*
4. A right of preſenting to a benefice.
5 F. *allarm.* q. all arm.
6 L. *alcoranum*
7 L. *alembicus.*
8 D. *af-lighten* to eaſe the horſe.
9 L. *allégo.*
10 D. *al-maenacht*, obſervations on all the moons in the year.
11 F. *a merci:* for he that offendes, puts himſelf upon the King's mercy.

a-cró:-tick
act
ác-ti-on
add
ad-dí-ti-on
ad-dréſs
ad-já-cent
1 a-diéu
2 ad-jóurn
ad-júdge
ád-junct
á-dle
ád-mi-ra-ble
3 ád-mir-al
ad-míſ-ſi-on
ad-mít-tance
ad-mo-ní-ti-on
ad-óp-ti-on
ad-o-rá-ti-on
ad-vánce
ad-ván-tage
ad-ver-tíſe
ad-víſe
4 ad-vóu-ſon
áf-fa-ble
af-fáirs
af-flíc-ti-on
áf-flu-ence
af-fráid
a-fréſh
af-fróntt
a-gáinſt
á-gent
á-gi-tate
a-gréé-able
á-ga-rick
á-gue
air, aí-ry
5 al-árm
6 ál-co-ran
ál-chy-mie
7 a-lém-bick
á-li-e-nate
8 a-líght
9 al-lége
al-lú-ſi-on
10 ál-ma-nack
ál-mond
á-lo-es
a-loóf
ál-pha
al-thóugh
a-máze
am-bá-ges
am-bi-déx-ter
am-bí-ti-on
11. a-mérce-ment
á-mi-a-ble

am-phi-thé-a-tre
a-mu-ní-ti-on
a-ná-ly-ſis
a-ná-lo-gie
á-nar-chie
a-ná-the-ma
án-ceſ-tors
án-chor
an-chó-ves
án-ci-ent
án-cle
ánd-i-ron
an-gé-li-ca
án-ger
án-gle-rod
An-gle-ſey
án-guiſh
1 á-niſ-ſeed
an-nóy-ance
án-ti-chriſt
an-tí-pa-thie
án-tique
án-ti-type
a-páce. á-pho-riſm
a-pó-ca-lyps
a-pó-cry-pha
a-pó-ſtle
a-pó-the-ca-ry
á-poph-thegm
ap-pa-rí-ti-on
ap-péal
ap-péar-ance
ap-péaſe
ap-per-táin
ap-pláud
ap-pláuſe
áp-ple
2 ap-prén-tice
3 ap-pré-ti-ate
ap-próach
ap-pro-bá-ti-on
ap-próve
4 á-pri-cock
á-pron
á-ra-ble
arch
a-ríght
a-ri-ſtó-cra-cie
a-ríth-me-tick
a-rith-me-tí-ci-an
ár-mour-er
5 ár-que-buſe
6 ar-ráign
ar-ríve
ár-ti-cle
7 ár-ti-chock
ar-tí-fi-cer
a-ſcénd
aſ-cér-tain
a-ſcríbe

1 Gr. ἀνισον. *aniſon.*
2 F. *apprenti* Sp. *aprendiz* a learner.
3 L. *ad & pretium*, to eſteem at a high rate.
4 L. q. *in aprico coctus*, ripened in the ſun.
5 F. *arquebúſe*
6 F. *arranger*, q. *lagere reum* to make one guilty.
7 J. *articiocco*
8 D. *ſchouw.*

1 a-skéw
1 D. *Schouw.* á-ſpect
2 F. *Bouche* mouth, to affirm to ones face. aſ-pér-ſi-on
a-ſquínt
aſ-ſáult
3 D. *ballaſt*, from *bal*, uſeleſs, and *laſt*, a burthen. aſ-ſéſ-ment
aſ-ſéſ-ſors
aſ-ſe-ve-rá-ti-on
4 F. *banquét.* aſ-ſígn
5 F. *banque*, & L. *ruptus* broken. aſ-ſí-zes
aſ-ſó-ci-ate
aſ-ſwáge
6 L. *Par* equal, and gain. a-ſtó-niſh
7 F. *Barricáde* from *barriques* Veſſels filled with earth to ward off the ſhot of the enimie. a-ſtráy
a-ſtró-lo-gie
á-the-iſm
á-the-iſt
at-témpt
at-túr-ney
8 D. *Baſcha.* L. *Baſſa*, a Turkiſh word for a General. a-váil
a-vénge
2 a-vóuch
áu-di-ence
áu-gre
áu-tumn
áwk-ward
a-wry
áxle-tree

B.

Ba-bóon
back-bíte
badge
bádger
báf-fle
bág-gage
bai-liff
or bai-lie
baí-li-wick
bá-lance
ball
3 bál-laſt
balk
bál-ſom
4 bán-quet
5 bánk-rupt
báp-tiſm
6 bár-gain
barge
bár-ley
bár-rel
7 ba-ri-cá-do
bár-row
bár-ton
Bá-ruch
baſe
8 báſ-ſa, or ba-ſhá

1 bá-

1 bâ-ſin
2 baſ-to-nâ-do
bât-tle-dore
baud. bail
bdél-li-um
bead. beam. bean
beard. beaſt
be-á-ti-tude
3 beáu-tie
be-cáuſe
bé-dle
béd-ſtead
beech. beef
4 Be-el-zé-bub
bée-tle
be-gét
bég-ger
be-gín-nings
be-gúile
be-hálf
be-há-vi-our
be-héad-ed
be-hóld
be-hóld-en
be-hóv-eth
belch
be-líeve
bél-low
be-lów
be-móan
bench
be-néath
bé-ne-fice
be-ne-fí-ci-al
be-né-vo-lence
be-níght-ed
be-réave
bé-ryl
be-ſéem
be-ſhréw
bée-ſom
be-ſtów
be-tróth
be-twéen
be-twíxt
be-wáyl
be-witch
bíl-li-ard
birch. bird
bírth-right
bitch. blains
5 blá-ſon
blaſ-phéme
blé-er-ey-ed
blé-miſh
blémſ-ing
blew. bloud.
blow
broad. boat
bóiſ-te-rous

1 Sp. *Bacia.*
2 F. *Baſton* a cudgel.
3 F. *Beauté* from *beau pretty.*
4 The Prince of devils. Eph. 2.2. בעל זבוב *Baal zabub* the maſter of Flies.
5 *Blaſón* to ſet forth.

bold

bold. ból-ſter
bolt
bónd-age
1 bón-fire
bón-grace
boon. boot-hoſe-top
2 booth
bó-rage
Bó-re-as
bó-ſom
bótch-er
bou-get
bought
bráce-let
brain
brám-ble
branch
brá-ſen
brá-ſi-er
braſs. brawl
brawn. breach
breadth. breath
breaſt. brew
bréw-eſs
bréw-houſe
3 brick
bric-kle
bridge. brí-dle
brief. bright
bríſ-tle

broach. broad
bró-ken
brood. brook
broom
bró-ther
brought
brów-beat-en
bruiſe
búb-ble
búck-et
búck-ler
búck-ram
búg-bear
build. built
búl-finch
búl-wark
bunch
bún-dle
bún-gle
búr-geſs
búr-then
bú-ſi-neſs
bút-cher
búy-er
búy-ing

C.

Cá-bage
cage. Cain.
2 Cái-tif. calf
call-ing

1 F. *bon*, good.
2 W. *bwth*.
3 W. *bric*.
4 F. *cabús*.
4 F. *chetif*, a baſe, mean wretch.

cáll-ing
1 Ca-me-ráde
Cá-mo-mil
Cám-phire
cán-cel
cán-dle
cá-pa-ble
ca-pá-ci-tie
2 cap-a-pé
3 ca-pou-chíns
4 ca-prí-chi-ous
cáp-ti-cus
5 cár-bun-cle
cár-caſe
cár-ri-on
6 car-róuſe
7 ca-ſhíre
cáſ-tle
caſe
cá-ſu-iſts
cá-ta-logue
cá-ta-ract
ca-tárrh
cátch-pole
cá-te-chiſm
ca-thé-dral
cá-tho-lick
ca-va-líer
cáu-dle
caught caulk
cáuſe-leſs
cáu-ſey
cé-len-dine
cé-le-brate
ce-léſ-ti-al
cé-re-mo-nie
cér-tain
cér-ti-fie
8 cer-ti-o-rá-ri
cháf-finch
9 chalk
chál-lenge
chá-lice
chám-ber
chám-ber-lain
cha-mé-le-on
chá-mo-let
chá-mois, *or*
10 ſhá-mois lea-ther
chance
chán-cel-lor
chán-dler
change
chánge-a ble
chá-os.
cháp-lain
chá-rac-ter
11 chár-coal
charge

1. F. *camerádе a chamber, or cabin-fellow.* L. *Camera a chamber.*
2 L. *a capite ad pedē*, from top, to toe.
3 E. *Friers* ſo called from *capouche a cowl they wear.*
4 Sp. *capricho* humorſom, whimſicall
5 L. *pyrópus* a precious ſtone of fiery redneſs
6 F. *carrouſér*
7 F. *caſſér*, to break up a company of ſouldiers.
8 A writ to remove a cauſe to the Chancery.
9 W. *calch.*
10 F. *chamois* a wild Goat.
11 L. *carbo.* D. *Kole.*

chaſe. chaſm
chaſte
chaſ-tiſe
Chát-ham
cheap
chéap-en
cheek-teeth
cheeſe
Ché-re-thite
chér-rie
Ché-ru-bin
1 chéſt-nut
chew
chíb-bol
chíck-en. chief
chíl-blain
child
chíld-hood
2 chi-mé-ra
chím-ney
chí-ro-man-cie
chi-rúr-ge-on
chí-ſel
chó-le-rick
chó-lick
chooſe
chó-riſ ter
chó-ſen. chough
Chriſt
chríſ-ten-dom
Chríſt-mas
chró-ni-cle
chro-nó-lo-gie
chry-ſo-lyte
chúr-ches
chy-miſts
chy-mi-cal
cín-ders
3 cí-na-mome
cí-pher
cír-cle
cír-cuit
cir-cum-cí-ſi-on
cir-cúm-fe-rence
cír-cum-ſpect
cír-cum-ſtance
4 cí-ſers
cíſ-tern
cí-ti-zen
cí-vet
cí-vil
clean. clear
cleave
climb
cloak
clóiſ-ter
cló-ſes
clothes
5 clyſ-ter
coach. coaſt

1 F. *chaſtaigne*
2 L. *Chimæra* (as the Poets feign) had the head of a Lion, the belly of a Goat, and the tail of a Dragon. It is uſed for idle fancies
3 L. *Cinnamomum.*
4 L. *Ceſora* from L. *Recido, reciſum*, to pare or cut.
5 L. *Iyſter.*

1 co-chi-néil
cóck-neigh
cóc-kle
co-eſ-ſén-ti-al
2 cóg-ni-ſance
co-ín-ci-dent
col-léc-ti-on
3 cól-lege
col-lógue
cólts-foot
có-lumn
comb
com-búſ-ti-on
come
cóme-ly
4 com-ménce
cóm-pa-nie
com-plai-ſánt
com-plá-cen-cie
com-pléat
com-pléx-i-on
com-póſe
com-po-ſí-ti-on
com-púl-ſi-on
con-céal
con-démn
con-de-ſcén-ti-on
con-júnc-ti-on
cón-ju-rer
cón-ſci-ence
cón-ſe-quence
cón-ſerve
con-ſpí-cu-ous
cón-ſtrue
con-ſúmp-ti-on
con-tá-gi-on
con-táin
con-témpt
con-témp-ti-ble
con-tí-nu-ance
con-tra-díc-ti-on
con-trí-ti-on
con-tról
cón-tro-ver-ſie
cón-ven-ti-cle
con-vérſe
con-véy
con-véy-ance
cón-voy
cook
cóo-per
co-ó-pe-rate
co-ór-di-nate
Có-os
5 có-pie
có-phin
cór-di-al
có-lo-la-rie
cor-reſ-pón-den-cie
coſ-mó-gra-phie

cóſ-

1 Sp. *Cochinilla* a little worm breeding in the ſhrub called *Holy Oak*.
2 F. *Cognoiſſance*.
3 L. *Collegium*.
4 F. *Commencer*, to begin.
5 F. *Copie*.

cóſ-tard-mon-ger
cót-ten. couch
có-vie
cóul-ter
cóun-ter-feit
cóun-ter-pain
cóun-ter-vail
1 coun-trey
2 cóu-rage
cou-rá-gi-ous
court
cóur-te-ſie
cóur-ti-er
có-vet-ous
ców-ſlip
cóx-comb
crác-kle
crá-fiſh
crawl
cre-áte
cré-di-ble
creep
creé-ple
cré-viſe
cric-ket
crím-ſon
crook. croſs
cróſ-cloth
crót--chet
crouch
crumb
crúmp-foot-ed
crút-ches
cryſ-tal
cúck-old
cúck-quean
cúc-kow
cúd-gel
3 cu-ér-po
cúp-board
cú-ri-ous
cúr-tain
cú-ſhi-on
cúſ-tom
cym-bal
cy-nick

1 D. *Kontrey.*
2 F. *cou-rage.*
3 Sp. *cuerpo* a body, *en cuerpo*, without a cloak.

D.

Dáb-ble
dáf-fo-dil
dág-ger
dái-ſie
dám-mage
dâm-na-ble
dán-ger
dáugh-ter
dance. daunt
dawb, dawn
day.

dá-

dá-zle
dead
dearth
death
1 de-báuch
2 de-bo-náir
3 debt
dé-ca-logue
de-céive.
de-céit
de-cíde
4 de-cí-pher
de-cóc-ti-on.
de-crée
de-dúct
deed. deep
de-fénce
5 de-vóir
de-fí-ci-ent
de-flú-xi-on
de-fráud
de-fráy
de-fúnct
de-gé-ne-rate
de-jéct-ed
deign-ed
dé-i-tie
de-lí-ci-ous
de-líght
dé-luge
de-lú-ſi-on
de-míſe
6 dé-ni-ſon
de-nóunce
de-pló-ra-ble
de-créaſe
de-rí-ſi-on
de-ſcénd
de-ſér-ti-on
de-ſcríp-ti-on
de-ſígn
de-ſpáir
déſ-pi-ca-ble
deſpíſe
de-ſtrúc-ti-on
7 dé-vil
dí-a-logue
díc-ti-o-na-ry
díf-fe-rence
díf-fi-cult
di-géſt
díg-geſt
8 de-lí-ri-um
di-gréſ-ſi-on
dí-li-gence
9 dí-o-ceſe
di-ó-ce-ſan
diſ-á-ble
diſ-a greé
diſ-al-lów.

1 Sp. *Debaucher* to make lewd.
2 F. *Debonnáire* courteous.
3 L. *debitum.*
4 To open a thing written in ciphers.
5 F. *Devoir*, dutie.
6 q. *Danes ſon* or free-man.
7 S. *de evil*, the evil one.
8 L. *delirium* dotage, giddineſs.
9 L. *Diœceſis.*

dis-an-núl
dis-ap-póint
dis-á-ter
dis-búrse
dis-cérn
dis-chárge
dis-cíple
dis-cláim
dis-cóurse
dis-fran-chíse
dis-górge
dis-guíse
dis-heárt-ed
dis-hó-nour
dis-mán-tle
dis-o-bé-di-ence
dis-ob-líge
dis-pá-rage
dis-pátch
dis-pénse
dis-pláy
dis-po-sí-tion
dis-sén-ti-on
dis-si-mu-lá-ti-on
dís-so-lute
dis-tance
dis-tínc-ti-on
dis-tí n-guish
ditch
di-vórce

Dó-eg
does
dóg-ged
dolt
doom
door
1 dó-zen
dóu-ble
dóub-let
doubt
dóu-a-ger.

E.

Each
éa-ger
éa-gle
ear. earl
éar-neſt
éar-wig
eaſe. eat
eaves
2 é-cho
3 ec-cén-trick
4 éc-ſta-ſie
é-de-fi-eth
e-dí-ti-on
eel.
ef-féc-tu-al
éf-fi-ca-cie

1 Sp. *dozéna*
2 Gr. ἠχὼ echo.
3 That hath no center, or moveth out of it.
4 Gr. ἔκστασις a trance, tranſport.

ef-

ef-fí-ci-ent
ef-fí-gi-es
ef-fú-ſi-on
e-gré-gi-ous
e-ja-cu-lá-ti-on
e-jéct
eight
eí-ther
él-bow
e-léct
é-lè-phant
eln
em-báſ-ſa-dor
em-bréw
em-broí-der
ém-bry-on
e-mér-gent
é-mi-nen-cie
1 em-páir
ém-pha-ſis
ém-pi-rick
en-cóur-age
en-cróach
en-déa-vour
en-gén-der
én-gine
2 Eng-land
en-hánſe
en-líght-en
én-ſign
en-ſtáll
en-ſúe
en-tán-gle
én-ter-priſe
en-tíce
en-tí-tle
en-tréat
én-vi-ous
3 e-phé-me-tis
E-pi-cu-ré-ans
e-pi-dé-mick
é-pi-logue
e-pí-pha-nie
é-pi-taph
e-pí-to-me
e-qui-nóc-ti-al
é-qui-page
eſ-chéw
e-ſpé-ci-al-ly
e-ſpóuſe
4 eſ-quire
éſ-ſence
eſ-téem
eſ-tréat
e-ty-mó-lo-gie
e-ván-ge-liſt
eú-cha-riſt
eú-nuch
ex-ám-ple
ex-céed

1 F. *in & pire* worſe to diminiſh.
2 D. *engh* narrow, & land.
3 L. *ephemeris* daily regiſter of things.
4 F. *eſcuyer*.

ex-céll
ex-cépt
ex-céſs
ex-chánge
1 ex-ché-quer
ex-ſíſe
ex-cíte
ex-créſ-cence
ex-e-cú-ti-on
ex-émpt
éx-er-ciſe
2 ex-pénſe
ex-po-ſí-ti-on
ex-préſs
ex-tóll
ex-trín-ſe-cal
ex-úl-ce-rate
eye.

1 F. *Eſchequér.*
2 L. *expenſum.*
3 F. *fantaſie*, from *fantaſque* fantaſtical.
4 An oath taken by the Tenant to be true to the Landlord.
5 D. *feofatus*, one entruſted a *feodum*, or fee ſimple eſtate, to be improved for the publick good.

F.

Fá-ble
fa-brick
fa-cí-li-tie
fadge
fág-got
fái-ries
fai-ring
fál-con
fall
fál-low
fál-len
fálſ-hood
fa-ná-tick
3 fán-ſie
fáu-cet
fault
fá-vour
4 fé-al-tie
feaſt
fé-a-ther
fé-a-ture
fé-ci-ble
feé-ble
feel.
fél-low
5 feo-ffee
fetch
féw-el
fíc-kle
field. fierce
fif-téen
fight. fire
firſt. flail
flá-gon
flaunt. flaw
fledge. flight
flít-ter
flock. floud
floú-riſh

flowr-de-lúce
folk. force
fór-ci-ble
1 fó-rein
fóre-head
2 fór-feit
for-lórn
fór-ti-eth
fought
fóur-teen-night
or 14 nights
frank-in-cenſe
fraught
fré c-kles
frée-dom
friend
fron-tíer
fruit
fru-í-ti on
fúnc-ti-on
fúſ-ti-an

G.

Gain-ſáy
3 gal-li-máf-rie
gár-lick
gár-ri-ſon
gáu-dy
4 gá-vel-kind
geeſe
géld-ing
ge-ne-á-lo-gie
gé-ne-ral
gé-net
gé-ni-us
gén-tile
ge-ó-gra-phie
ge-ó-me-trie
George
géw-gaws
ghoſt
gíb-bet
gím-let
gír-dle
girt. glaſs
glá-ſ-er
glance
Gló-ceſ-ter
gló-worm
go. goad
gore. goat
góld-finch
góod-wife
góoſ-berry
góſs-hauk
góſ-ſip
5 góſ. pel
guard
gra-mér-cy

1 F *Forein.*
2 F. *Forfait.*
3 Hoche-pot meates eaten in gallies.
4 D. *Kind* a child. *q* give all *Kind* his part.
5 S. *Gods ſpell*, Gods power, 1 Cor. 1. 18. D. *Gods ſpiegel*, Gods looking-glaſs. 2 Cor. 3. 18.

gráſ-hop-per
grá-ſier. graſs
gra-tú-i-tie
gráy-head-ed
green
Gréſ-ham
1 gréy-hound
grid-i-ron
grief. grieve
gríev-ous
2 gró-cer
growth
grudge
gúd-ge-on
guíd-ance
guide
gúil-ty
guiſe

H.

3 Há-be-as cor-pus
Há-chi-lah
hác-ney
4 hál-cy-on
5 hal-le-lú-jah
half
háng-er
hand-ſom
háp-pen
hár-bin-ger
hár-bour
hát-ches
hát-chet
háugh-ty. hawk
Há-za-el
health
héark-en
heath
héa-ven
Hé-brew
6 héck-tick
hedge-hog
heed. heel
héi-fer
height
hé-li-o-trope
7 hé-mi-ſphere

1 L. *Græcus canis*, becauſe firſt uſed among the Grecians.

2 Fr. *groſs* great becauſe he ſells by the great.

3 A Writ to remove a priſoner to the upper bench.

4 *Gr.* ἁλκυὼν *q.* ἐν ἁλὶ κύων *hali kuon* from its 14 daies breeding upon the ſea; and there being no tempeſt in the interim, gives name to halcyon daies.

5 *hallelu* הללו praiſe ye with all intenſeneſs of heart יה *jah* Pſal. 68 4. Gods name as his being is from himſelf. Exod. 3 14. and gives a being to all. Acts. 17. 25.

6 *Gr.* ἑκτικὸς *hecticós*. 7 ἡμισφαίριον *hemiſphairion*, the compaſs of the viſible heaven

há-

1 ha-ra-cane
hé-rauld
here-áf-ter
he-ró-ick
her-má-phro-dite
hé-ron
hé-te-ro-dox
he-te-ro-gé-ne-ous
hick-cough
or hick-ot
hi-er-ar-chie
hi-e-ro-gly-phicks
high. hitch
hóa-ry
hógs-head
Hól-burn
hold. hó-mage
hó-mo-gé-ne-ous
hó-nour-a-ble
hood
hóod-wink
ho-rí-zon
hórſe-cour-ſer
2 hótch-pot
hóſt-ler
3 hough-ed
hóur-glaſs
hóuſ-hold-er
how-bé-it
how-ſo-é-ver
húc-cle-bone
hún-ger
hymn
hy-per-bó-li-cal
hy-pó-cri-ſie
hy-ſop

I.

Jáck-a-napes
já-cinct
jág-ged
4 Jail, *or* goal
já-ni-za-ries
jáve-lin
5 jáun-dice
jaw-teeth
jéa-lous
jeer. jerk
John. join
6 jóin-ture
jóur-ney
jú-bi-le
Jú-da-iſm
judge
júg-gle
ju-riſ-dic-ti-on
júſ-tice
júſ-tle
íl-neſs

1 An irreſiſtible wind, from Sp. *arancar*, to pull up by the root.
2 F. *hoche-pot*
3 See *Joſh.* 11. 9.
4 F. *Geôle.*
5 F. *jaulne* yellow.
6 F. *jomdre*

í-mage

í-mage
im-mó-va-ble
im-pár-ti-al
im-péach
im-pá-ti-ent
im-plí-cite
im-pós-si-ble
im-po-sí-tion
1 im-pós-teme
in-ac-cés-si-ble
in-cén-di-a-ry
in-cénse
in-cór-ri-gi-ble
in-dé-li-ble
in-dícт-ment
in-dis-cré-ti-on
in-dís-so-lu-ble
in-dúl-gence
in-dúce
in-fál-li-ble
in-fléx-i-ble
in-flícт
in-fú-si-on
in-gróss
in-qui-sí-ti-on
in-sá-ti-a-ble
in-scríp-ti-on
in-sti-tú-ti-on
in-suf-fí-ci-en-cie
in-tel-léc-tu-als
in-ter-cés-si-on
ín-ter-course
in-véigh
in-véi-gle
in-ví-si-ble
2 í-ron-mon-ger
ir-rá-ti-o-nal
ir-re-con-cí-la-ble
í-si-cle

1 ἀπόστημα *apoſtema.*
2 S. *Monger.*
2 Merchant.
3 L. *Labyrinthus.*
4 D. *Lackey.*
5 S. *Lamb.*
1 G. *lachen.*

K.

keen. keep
két-tle
kít-chin
knead. knee
knight. know
knów-ledge
knúc-kle.

L.

3 Lá-by-rinth
lá-chiſh
4 lác-key
lá-i-tie
5 lamb
lám-prey
lánd-lord
lánd-ſcape
lán-guage.

lán-

lán-tern
lár-geſs
laſ-ci-vi-ous
1 laugh
Láun-dreſs
law. lawn
láw-yer
lean. leap
learn. leave
leek. lees. leet
Léi-ceſ-ter
length
2 liev-té-nant
lí-cence
light. limn
Lín-coln
load. loaf
loath
Ló-gick
3 lóur-den
Ló-zenge
lúſ-tre
Ly-di-a
ly-rick

M.

Ma-ca-róns
má-ce-rate
ma-ga-zín
ma-gí-ci-an
má-gif-trates
má-jeſ-tie
main-táin
Má-la-ga ſack
mál-me-ſý
mál-lows
4 malt
5 má-nage
mán-ger
mán-tle
má-nu-ſcript
6 már-gin
már-je-rom
7 Már-ques
már-row
már-ri-age
már-tin-mas beef
már-tyr
míſ-ce-lan
or maſ-ſe-lin
máſ-ſa-cre
máſ-tive dog
Ma-the-ma-tí-ci-an
8 máu-gre
maw. me
mé-dow
méa-ger
9 méa-ſels

1 G. *Lachen.*
2 F. *Lieutenant.*
3 F. *Lourd* ſluggiſh & *Dane.*
4 D. *Malt.*
5 q. *Manu agere.*
6 L. *margo, marginis.* I. *margine.*
7 Sp. *marqués.*
8 Sp. *maulgré,* in ſpite of.
9 D. *meaſelen.*

1 me-

1 me-chá-nick
mé-di-cine
mé-grim
2 mé-lan-cho-lie
Mel-chí-ze-dech
mél-low
mér-cer
mér-chan-diſe
mére-mayd
me-ta-mór-pho-ſis
mé-ta-phor
me-thég-lin
mé-thod
mílch-cow
mílk-pail
mín-gle
míſ-chief
miſ-cón-ſtrue
míſ-triſs
miſ-prí-ſi-on
mít-tins
míx-en
mó-i-tie
3 moneth
món-ſieur
mó ney
mór-taiſe
4 mórt-gage
mór-phew
Moſá-i-cal

move. moyſt
mulct
mu-ní-ti-on
múr-rain
mu-ſtá-chi-o
mú-tu-al
Myrrh
myr-tle
myſ-te-rie
my-te-lé-ne
my-thó-lo-gie

N.

Náugh-ty
ná-vil
near
né-ceſ-ſa-ry
neck. need
née-dle
néigh-bour
né-phew
néſ-tle
night
nó-ble
noiſe
nón-age. nón-ſuit
noon. notch
nó-tice. nó-vice
nút-meg

Nymph

1 F. *Mechanique* an ignoble handicrafts man, of μηχανὴ an Art.
2 Gr. μέλας black, & χολὴ choler.
2 F. *Meſpris*, neglect in not revealing Treaſon.
3 G. *Monat.*
4 F. *Mort* death, & *gage* a pawn, bound to be the creditor for ever.

O.

Oak. oath. oats
obéy. obéy-ſance
1 ob-líge
ob-líque
2 ob ſcéne
ób-ſta-cle
ób-ſti-na-cie
ob-ſtrúc-ti-on
ob-táin
oc-cá-ſi-on
ó-ce-an
oc-cu-pá-ti-on
oc-cúr-rence
œ-có-no-mie
óf-fice
óf-ten-times
óint-ment. old
om-ní-ſci-ent
ó-nyx-ſtone
ó-pen. O-phir
op-por-tú-ni-tie
op-po-ſí-ti-on
op-préſs
ó-ra-cle
3 O-range
ór-chard
ór-di-nance
ó-ri-fice
ór-phane
o-do-rí-fe-rous
ó-ſi-er
4 Oſ-trich
óu-ches
ó-ven
o-ver-ſé-er
ought.

P.

Pace
pá-ci-fie
page
pá-ge-an-trie
paint
pá-lace
pám-phlet
5 pá-nick-fear
pá-ne-gy-rick
6 pán-to-fles
7 pá-ra-diſe
párch-ment.
pár-lour
pár-me-ſan-cheeſe
pár-ſley
párſ-nip
par-ti-á-li-tie
pár-tridge

1 L. *obliga.*
2 L. q. *ob ſcænam*, baudy, filthy, fit for a ſtage play.
3 F. *Orange*, L. *pomum aurantium.*
4 F. *auſtriche*
5 From the terrifying idol *Pan.*
6 Pantofels ſlippers.
7 L. *paradiſus.*

páſ-chal
páſ-ſa-ble
páſ-ſi-on
páſs-o-ver
patch
pá-ti-ence
pá-tri-arch
pawn
peá-cock
pearch. pearl
pear-máin
pé-de-gree
pén-knife.
per-céive
per-dí-ti-on
pér-ju-rie
pé-ri-wig
péw-ter
Phá-raoh.
phéa-ſant
phé-nix
Phí-liſ-tines
phle-bó-to mie.
1 phlegm
2 phthiſick
phré-ne-tick
phy-ſí-ti-an
phy-ſick
phy-ſi-óg-no-mie
pick-ax
píc-kle
piece
pierce
pí-e-tie.
3 pí-ge-on
píl-low.
pín-cers
4 pí-o-ner
píp-pin
pitch
pítch-fork
plague
pláiſ-ter
pláit-ed
pleaſe
pléa-ſure
ple-béi-an
pledge.
pléi-a-des
pléu-ri-ſie
plí-a-ble
plight
pló-ver
5 plough.
plunge. poach
pó-e-trie.
pói-ſon
pó-li-cie.
po-ly-ga-mie
pó-ly-the-iſm

póme-

1 *Gr.* φλέγμα *phlegma.*
2 *Gr.* φθίσις *phthiſis* corruption, cough of the lungs.
3 *F. pigeon.*
4 *F. pionnier* an underminer
5 D. *Ploegh.*

pome-grá-nate
pó-mel
Pór-cu-pine
1 pórt-cul-lis
pórt-grave
2 port-mán-teau
po-ſí-ti-on
póſ-ſi-ble
pót-tage
pót-tin-ger
poul-dá-vis
pór-trai-ture
prác-tice
preach
pré-cept
pré-ci-ous
pre-cíſe
pre-de-céſ-ſor
pre-díc-ti-on
pre-é-mi-nen-cie
pré-ju-dice
pre-míſe
pré-miſ-ſes.
3 pre-mu-ní-re
pre-ſáge
pré-ſci-ence
pré-ſence
pre-ſúmp-ti-on
pre-ſúmp-tu-ous
pre-ténce
príc-kles
prieſt
prím-roſe
prince
prí-ſon
4 prí-vi-lege
pro-céſ-ſi-on
pró-di-gie
pro-dúce
5 pro-fáne
pró-fi-ta-ble
pró-ge-nie.
pró-greſs
pró-logue
pró-miſe
prompt
pró-phe-cie
pro-pi-ti-á-ti-on
pro-pí-ti-ous
pro-rógue
pró-ſe-lyte
pró-ſpect
pro-téc-ti-on
prove
pró-vi-dence
pró-vince
pro-ví-ſi-on
pro-ví-ſo
pró-voſt
prune

1 *F. Pórte & coulér* a door to ſlip down, *port & Sp. grevela* govern.
2 L. *porta*, & *F. manteau*, a cloak-bag.
3 A forfeiting of ones goods to the King, and perſon at mercy. *L.* from *præmunire* to fortifie the Crown with ſtatutes againſt Popiſh uſurpations.
4 L. *privilegiũ*
5 L. *profanus.*

Pſalm
púb-lick
púd-dle
pu-íſ-ſant
pú l-ley
pú-mice
punch
pú-niſh
1 pur-lóin
púr-ple
pur-ſúe
2 poúr-ſui-vant
or púr-ſe-vant
pur-vóy-er
pyg-mies
py-ra-mids

1 L. *Fur* a thief, *& loin*, from ſuch as pick the fat of the loin.
2 F. *pourſuyvre* to purſue.
3 *Gr.* χορὸς *chorus* a quire.
4 F. *recognoiſſance* bond of record, an acknowledging.

Q.

Quack
quá-dran-gle
quail. quaint. quaſh
quéſ-ti-on
quíb-ble
quíck-en
quínt-eſ-ſence
3 quí-riſ-ter
or chó-riſ-ter
quoil
quoit

R.

Rá-diſh
rage. rág-ged
rám-pier
rán-cle
rán-ſack
rán-ſom
rá-pi-er
ráſ-piſ-ber-ry
or ráſp-ber-ry
re-a-líze
re-aſ-ſúme
re-cíde
re-céipt
ré-cep-ta-cle
re-céive
re-cí-tal
4 re-cóg-ni-ſance
ré-cre-ate
re-déem
re-démp-ti-on
re-dúce
re-én-trie
re-ſtráin
re-ge-ne-rá-ti-on
ré-gi-ment
ré-giſ-ter
re-héarſe. re-jéct
re-jóice

re-

re-í-te-rate
re-léaſe
re-líeve
ré-liques
re-lúc-tan-cie
re-míſs
1 ren-de-vóus
re-ne-gá-do
re-néw
rén-net
re-nóunce
re-péal
re-pe-tí-ti-on
re-plé-vie
re-príeve
re-próach
re-próve
ré-qui-em
ré-qui-ſite
rére-ward
réſ-cue
re-ſíde
ré-ſi-due
re-ſign
re-ſo-lú-ti-on
reſ-pón-ſi-ble
re-taín
re-ta-li-á-ti-on
reſur-réc-ti-on
re-treát
re-vé-nue
re-víew
re-vólt
rhé-to-rick
rheum
rhéu-ma-tiſm
2 rí-band
3 ri-baul-drie
rich. ridge
rí-fle
rígh-te-ous
rí-gour
rinſe
rogue
rol-ling
rood. roof. rooſt
rów-el
rú-i-nous
rú midge.

S.

4 ſá bel
ſá-chel
ſa-cri-fice
5 ſá-cri-lege
ſa-dle
ſáf-fron
ſage. ſaint
6 ſá-lad

1 F. *rendez-vous.*
2 q. *rebind.*
3 F. *ribaulderie*, obſcenitie.
4 D. *ſabel* black in blazon.
5 L. *ſacrilegium.*
6 F. *ſaláde.*

ſá-

ſa-la-rie
Sá-liſ-bu-ry
ſál-low. ſalt
ſalt-ſél-ler
ſánc-tu-a-rie
ſá-phyre
ſa-tiſ-fác-ti-on
ſá-tur-day
ſa-tyr
ſauce. ſáu-cer
ſau-ci-ges.
ſáu-cie
ſá-vin
ſawn. ſaith
ſáy-ing
ſáx-i-frage
ſcáb-bard
ſcald. ſcáf-fold
ſcán-da-lous
ſcár-ci-tie
ſcár-let
ſcé-le-ton
ſcene
ſcép-ter
ſché-dule
ſcheme
ſchiſm
ſchó-lar
ſchool
ſci-á-ti-ca
ſcí-ence
ſcórch-ed
1 ſcot & lot
ſcourge. ſcreak
ſcratch
ſcri éch-owl
ſcrí-ve-ner
ſcroll
ſcrú-ple
ſcúf-fle
2 ſcút-chi-on
ſcy-thi-ans
ſeam. ſéam-ſtreſs
ſearch. ſéar-cloth.
ſearge
ſéa-ſon-a-ble
ſé-cre-cie
ſéc-ti-on
ſe-dí-ti-on
ſeig-nou-rie
ſél-vidge
3 ſenſe
ſén-ſi-ble
ſen-ſu-á-li-tie
ſép-tu-a-gint
ſé-pul-chre
ſé-ra-phim
ſér-vice-a-ble
ſéſ-ſi-ons
ſéven-fold

1 F. *eſcot*, common talage. hence ſcot a reckoning.
2 L. *ſcutum* a ſhield.
3 L. *Senſus.*

ſé-

ſé-ven-night
ſéw-et
ſhâc-kles
ſhâ-dow
ſhâl-low
ſhâm-bles
ſhâr-pe n
ſhaſh. ſhe
ſhéep-ſhea-rers
ſhép-herd
ſhé-riff
ſhew
ſhíb-bo-leth
ſhíl-ling
ſhirt
1 ſhoe. ſhove
ſhó-vel
ſhrew. ſhrewd
Shréwſ-ber-ry
ſhrink
2 ſhróve-tide
ſíck-neſs
ſiege. ſigh
3 ſieve
ſíg-net
ſí-lence
ſím-ple
ſim-plí-ci-tie
ſí-new
ſkíl-let
ſkír-miſh
ſleep. ſlew
ſlick. ſlight
ſlink. ſluce
ſlúg-giſh
ſmack. ſmall
ſmál-lage
ſmál-ler
ſmó-ther. ſmooth
ſnatch. ſneak
ſneeſe, or neeſe
ſnée-vel. ſnow
ſó-ci-a-ble
ſo-cí-e-tie
ſó-journ
ſó-lace
ſó-lemn
ſo-lí-cite
ſo-lí-ci-tous
ſó-læ-ciſm
ſóme-time
ſoot. ſoothe
ſó-phiſ-trie
ſóu-thern-wood.
ſór-ce-rie
ſór-row
ſought. ſource
ſpár-row
ſpawn. ſpeak
ſpé-ci-al

1 D. *Schae.*
3 The time of auricular confeſſion, or ſhriving.
3 *From* σείω *ſeio* to ſhake. D. *ſijve.*

ſpé-ci-fie
ſpé-ci-ous
ſpéck-led
ſpeech. ſpeed
ſpéc-ta-cle
1 ſpé ra-ges
ſper-ma-cé-ti
ſpew. ſpie
ſpí-ri-tu-al
ſpoil. ſponge
ſprawl
ſpread. ſpruce
ſprin-kle
ſquá-drons
ſqueak. ſqueeſe
2 ſqí-nan-cie
or ſquincie
ſquint. ſquirt
ſqui-ril
ſtág-ger
ſtain. ſtall
ſtalk. ſtanch
ſtán-dard
ſtá-ri-o-ner
ſtéa-dy
ſteaks. ſteel
ſtéw-ard
ſtíc-kle
ſtí-fle. ſtir-rup
ſtitch, ſtock

ſtóc-kings.
ſtó-mach
ſtó-ma-cher
ſtoop. ſtóp-pel
ſtrá-dle. ſtrain
ſtraw. ſtream
ſtréigh-ten
ſtrength
ſtretch. ſtrick-en
ſtróng-er
ſtrúg-gle
ſtúb-ble
ſtú-dents
ſtú-di-ed
ſtú-dy-ing
ſúb-ject
ſub-or-di-ná-ti-on
ſub-pæ-na
ſúb-ro-gate
ſúb-ſtance
ſuc-céed
ſuc-céſs
3 ſúd-dain
ſuf-fice
ſuf-fi-ci-ent
ſug-géſt
ſuite ſúit-or
ſúit-a-ble
ſúl-phur
ſúmp-ter horſe

ſúmp-

1 q. *Aſparacus* the herb *Sperage.*
2 F. *Eſquinancie.*
3 F. *ſubdain.*

súmp-tu-ous
su-per-fí-ci-al
su-per-stí-ti-on
súp-ple
su-pré-ma-cie
súr-cin-gle
súr-feit
1 súr-plice
súr-rep-ti-ti-ous
sus-péct
sus-pí-ti-on
swad-dle. swag-ger
swarm. swash. swear
sweat. sweep
sweet. swéet-ten
sy-co-more
sy-co-phant
sym-pa-thie
symp-tom
sy-na-gogue
sy-nod
2 sy-rup
sys-tem.

T.

Tá-ber-na-cle
tá-ble
tach. táckle
3 t áf-fe-tie
tái-lour
talk. tál-low
tán-sey
tár-get
tár-ry-ing
taught
tau-tó-lo-gie
teach. teats
téa-zels
tem-pés-tu-ous
ter-rés-tri-al
tes-ti-mó-ni-al
thatch. the-a-tre
The-o-lo-gie
thé-o-rie
thíck-en
4 thief. thím-ble
think. third
this-tle
though. thought
thread. thréat-en
threed. thrésh-er
thrésh-old
thrice. throat
thúrs-day
thwack. thwart
tíc-kle
tí-gre
tíl-lage
tí-mo-rous

1 L. *Superpellicium.*
2 Gr. *σύρυπος syrupos.*
3 I. *Taffetá.*
4 D. *Deif.*

toad. tomb
tóoth-ache
Tó-phet
to-ch. tór-toiſe
touch. tóu-chie
tóuch-wood
tough
trá-ces
trades-men
1 trá-fique
tranſ-ác-ti-on
tran-ſcén-dent
tranſ-í-ti-on
tran-ſub-ſtan-ti-á-ti-on
tráy-tor
2 trá-vail
tréa-che-rous
tréa-ſon
tréſ-tle
trí-a-cle
tríc-kle
trí-fle
trí-umph
tró phie
tróu-ble-ſom
trough. trú-and
truce. trúc-kle
trún-che-on
3 túeſ-day
tu-í-ti-on
twí-light
tym-pa-nie
type
ty-ran-níze.

V.

Vá-li-ant
vá-lour
vá-ri-ance
vault. vaunt
Ve-né-ti-ans
vén-ge-ance
4 vé-ni-ſon
vé-nom
vér-de-greace
vér-dict
5 vér-juice
ví-car
vice-gé-rent
vi-cíſ-ſi-tude
6 víc-tu-als
víc-tu-a-ling-houſe
view. víl-lain
ví-ne-ger
ví-new
víſ-count
ví-ſi-on
vói-age. voice

1 F. *Trafique.*
2 F *travail.*
3 *G.From Tuiſco* the firſt Leader of the Germans from the tower of Babel.
4 D.*veniſoen.*
5 F. *Verjus.*
6 F.*victuailles*

vo-

vo-lúp-tu-ous
vouch-ſáfe.

U.

Un-ac-céſ-ſi-ble
un-ac-cúſ-tom-ed
un-ac-quáint-ed
1 ún-cle
un-cón-ſci-o-na-ble
ún-couth
únc-ti-on
un-dáunt-ed
un-féign-ed
un-fóld
im-mó-va-ble
un-quénch-a-ble
un-ſá-ti-a-ble
un-ſéarch-a-ble
up-hól-ſter
up-bráyd
úp-right
úſh-er
uſ-que-bágh
ú-ſu-al
ú-vu-la

W.

Wád-ham
wá-ger
wá-gon
wárd-robe
wáſ-ſail
waſp
wáſt-coat
weak. wealth
wéa-pon
wéa-ry.
weave. wedge
2 wéd-neſ-day
weed. week. weep
weé-ſel
what-ſo-é-ver
wheat. wheel
whee ſe. whey
who. whóre-dom
3 wí-dow
will. wíl-low
wín-now
wíſe-dom
wít-neſs
wíz-zard
wó-man
womb. wood
wóod-cock
wó-ven
Wór-ceſ-ter
wór-ri-ed
wórſt-ed

1 F. *Oncle.*
2 From *woden* a German *General.*
3 L. *Vidua.*

wooſ-ted
wórm-wood
wrap
wreathe
wrinch-ing
wretch-ed.

Y.

Yawn
yean
yél-low
York
young
yóung-er

Z.

Zá-a-nan
záb-di-el
za-ché-us
zeal
zéa-lote
zó-ar
zó-di-ack
Zuph.

The

The numeral Letters, with their equivalent Figures.

I	One	1	*XXX*	Thirty	30
II	Two	2	*XL*	Forty	40
III	Three	3	*L*	Fifty	50
IV	Four	4	*LX*	Sixty	60
V	Five	5	*LXX*	Seventy	70
VI	Six	6	*LXXX*	Eighty	80
VII	Seven	7	*XC*	Ninety	90
VIII	Eight	8	*C*	Hundred	110
IX	Nine	9	*CC*	two hundred	200
X	Ten	10	*CCC*	three hundred	300
XI	Eleven	11	*CD*	four hundred	400
XII	Twelve	12	*D*	five hundred	500
XIII	Thirteen	13	*DC*	six hundred	600
XIV	Fourteen	14	*DCC*	seven hundred	700
XV	Fifteen	15	*DCCC*	eight hundred	800
XVI	Sixteen	16	C⊏I⊐	nine hundred	900
XVII	Seventeen	17	⊏I⊐	Thousand	1000
XVIII	Eighteen	18	II ⊏I⊐	two thousand	2000
XIX	Nineteen	19	X⊏I⊐	ten thousand	10000
XX	Twenty	20			

Observe, That V being the fifth vowel stands for five, which being put foot to foot makes X, and the old Roman ⊏ (C) the first letter of Centum, hundred being cut in the middle makes L fifty, and the old Roman CIↃ (M) the first letter of Mille is a thousand. All which being put together, do make up the number of the beast, which is MDCLXVI. And when a lesser Number goes before a greater, it is so much deducted out of it, as IV four. XL forty: but when a lesser comes after a greater it is so much an addition to it, XV fifteen.

Observe also that *l.* over any figure stands for *libra*, a pound. *s.* for *solidus* a shilling. *d.* for *denarius* a penny. *ob.* for *obolus* a half-penny. *q.* for *quadrans* a farthing, as

li	*s*	*d*	*ob*	*q*
01	10	11	*ob*	*q*

The Names of all the Books in the Old and New Teſtament, with their breviatures as they are quoted, and the Number of their Chapters.

Ge-ne-ſis, *Gen.*	50	Ec-cle-ſi-aſ-tes, *Eccl.*	12
Ex-o-dus, *Exod.*	40	The ſong of So-lo-mon, *Cant.*	8
Le-vi-ti-cus, *Lev.*	27	I-ſai-ah, *Iſa.*	66
Num-bers, *Num.*	36	Je-re-mi-ah, *Jer.*	52
Deu-te-ro-no-mie, *Deut.*	35	La men-ta-ti-ons, *Lam.*	5
Jo-ſhu-a, *Joſh.*	24	E-ze-ki-el, *Ezek.*	48
Jud-ges, *Jud.*	21	Da-ni-el, *Dan.*	12
Ruth.	4	Ho-ſe-a, *Hoſ.*	14
1 Sa-mu-el, 1 *Sam.*	31	Jo-el.	3
2 Sa-mu-el, 2 *Sam.*	24	A-mos, *Am.*	9
1 Kings, 1 *Kin.*	22	O-ba-di-ah, *Obad.*	1
2 Kings, 2 *Kin.*	25	Jo-nah, *Jon.*	4
1 Chro-ni-cles, 1 *Chro.*	29	Mi-cah, *Mic.*	7
2 Chro-ni-cles, 2 *Chro.*	36	Na-hum, *Nah.*	3
Ez-ra, *Ezr.*	10	Ha-bak-kuk, *Hab.*	3
Ne-he-mi-ah, *Neh.*	13	Ze-pha-ni-ah, *Zeph.*	3
Eſt-her, *Eſth.*	10	Hag-gai, *Hag.*	2
Job.	42	Ze-cha-ri-ah, *Zech.*	14
Pſalms, *Pſal.*	150	Ma-la-chi, *Mal.*	4
Pro-verbs, *Prov.*	31		

The Books of the New Teſtament.

Ma-thew, *Math.*	28	1 Ti-mo-thy, 1 *Tim.*	6
Mark, *Mar.*	16	2 Ti-mo-thy, 2 *Tim.*	4
Luke, *Luk.*	24	Titus, *Tit.*	3
John, *Joh.*	21	Phi-le-mon, *Phil.*	1
Acts, *Act.*	28	He-brews, *Heb.*	13
Ro-mans, *Rom.*	16	James, *Jam.*	5
1 Co-rin-thi-ans, 1 *Cor.*	16	1 Pe-ter, 1 *Pet.*	5
2 Co-rin-thi-ans, 2 *Cor.*	13	2 Pe-ter, 2 *Pet.*	3
Ga-la-ti-ans, *Gal.*	6	1 John, 1 *Joh.*	5
E-phe-ſi-ans, *Eph.*	6	2 John, 2 *Joh,*	1
Phi-lip-pi-ans, *Phil.*	4	3 John, 3 *Joh.*	1
Co-loſ-ſi-ans, *Col.*	44	Jude.	1
1 Theſ-ſa-lo-ni-ans, 1 *Theſ.*	5	Re-ve-la-ti-on, *Rev.*	22
2 Theſ-ſa-lo-ni-ans, 2 *Theſ.*	3		

The Spelling of the hard Names in the Bible.

A

A-a-ron
A-bel-beth-má-a-chah
A-bi-a-ſaph
A-bi-a-thar
A-bi-é-zer
A-bi-gail
A-bi-jah
A-bi-ſha-har
A-cél-da-ma
A-chai-a
A-chiſh
*A-chi-to-phel
A-do-ni-jah
Æ-né-as
A-ha-ſu-é-rus
A-hi-ma-az
Ai-ja-lon
Al-phé-us
An-ti-och
A-phek
A-qui-la
A-re-o-pá-gite
A-ri-el
A-ró-e-rite
Ar-phâx-ad
A-ſaph
Aſ-ri-el
Aſ-ſy-ri-ans
A-zá-re-el

B.

Ba-al-pé-or
Ba-al-zé-phon
Bá-a-ſha
Bá-chuth
Ba-ra-chí-ah
Báth-ſhu-a
Bel-ſhaz-zar
Beth-ſhé-meſh.
Be-zá-le-el
Bo-an-ér-ges
Bo-ó-tes
Bó-az.

C.

Cái-a-phas
Cá-na-an
Ca-per-ná-um
Cáph-to-rim
Cé-phas
Chal-dé-ans
Có-os
Créſ-cens
Cré-ti-ans.

† Athitophe

D.

D,

Di-ó-tre-phes

E.

E-gypt
E-lí-a-ſaph
E-lí-ho-reph
E-lí-o-é-nai
E-li-za-beth
E-má-us
Eph-ra-im
Eph-rath
Eph-ron
E-pi-cu-ré-ans

G.

Ga-li-lé-ans
Gí-be-ah
Gí-be-o-nites
Gí-de-on

H.

Há-chi-lah
Ha-ſha-bí-ah
Hel-kah-ház-zu-rim
Hé-pher
He-ze-kí-ah

I.

Ja-a-zí-ah
Ja-a-za-ní-ah
Já-chin
Ja-há-le-el
Jáh-ze-el
Já-no hah
Já-phet
Ja-phí-a
Ja-ſhó-be-am
I-cha-bod
Je-di-á-el
Je-hó-ja-chim
Ja-hói-a-da
Je-hó-ſa-phat
Jéph-tha
Je-ri-cho
Je-ro bó-am
Jéſ-ſe
Jéſ-re-el
Jó-ſeph
Jó-tham
I-phe-deí-ah
I-ſa-ac
Iſh-bo-ſheth
Iſ-ſa-char.

L.

Lá-chiſh
Lá-iſh
Ló-is
Ly-ſi-ma-chus
Mac-ca-bé-us
Ma-há-le-el
Ma-her-ha-lal-háſh-baz
Mal-chí-jah
Mém-phis
Me-hú-ja-el
Me-phi-bo-ſheth
Miph-kad
Miſ-re-photh-má-im
Miz-peh
Mó-ab
My-te-lé-ne

N.

Ná-a-man
Ná-om
Náp-tha-li
Ne-bu-cad-néz-zar
Nép-to-ah
Ner-gal-ſhá-re-zar
Ne-tó-phą-thite
Ni-có-de-mus
Ni-cho-lá-i-tan
Nym-phas.

O.

O-phir.

P.

Pé riz-zite
Phá-ra-oh
Phá-ra-oh-Ne-cho
Phá-rez
Phé-be
Phe-ní-ci-a
Phi-liſ-tines
Phí-ne-has
Phlé-gon
Priſ-cíl-la

R.

Rá-a-mah
Rá-phah
Ré-chab
Re-ho-bó-am
Rém-phan
Ré-pha-im

S.

Sa-bé-ans
Sáb-te-cha

Scy-

Sey-thi-ans
Shé-chem
She-pha-tí-ah
Shé-phu-phan
Shéſh-baz-zer
Shi-me-i
Shíph-rath
Sho-phach
Sí-me-on
Smyr-na
Sóſ-the-nes
Sté-pha-nus
Sy-char
Sy-ri-an
Syro-phe-ní-ci-an

T.

Ta-ca-nath-chí-lob.
Thár-ſhiſh
Theſſa-lo-ní-ca
To-bí-ah
Tó-phet
Tri-phé-na
Ty-chi-cus
Tyre

V.

Va-jé-za-tha
Vá-ni-ah
Vóph-ſi
Ú-phaz.
Ú-rí-ah
Ú-rí-el.

Z.

Zá-a-nan
Záb-di-el
Za-ché-us
Zaph-na-pa-a-né-ah
Zá-phon
Za-ré-a-thites
Zá-re-phath
Zé-bo-im
Zé-eb
Ze-lo-phé-had
Zé-pha-thah
Ze-ra-hí-ah
Ze-rai-ah
Ze-rú-i-ah
Zí-be-on
Zí-chri
Zid-kí-jah
Zíl-thai
Zí-phron
Zó-ar
Zó-phah
Zú-ri-el
Zu-ri-ſhád-dai.

The Difference of words of like ſound.

1 *Abbat*, or *ábbot*, a Prelate of Monks.
abét to maintain. to ſet on.
Abel the ſecond ſon of *Adam*.
áble ſufficient, mighty
abſolute without exception.
obſoléte out of uſe.
acceptance the entertaining of a thing.
acceptátion the taking of a thing in this, or that ſenſe.
áccidence introduction to Grammer.
áccident chance, caſualtie.
incident ſubject to caſualtie.
2 *accómpt* reckoning.
accóunt eſtéem.
Achor the firſt valley the Iſraelites enterd in the land of *Canaan*.
ácorn that growes on Oaks.
ácre a meaſure of ground, 40 pole in length, 4 in breadth.
aim to level.
alms gifts to the poor.
alás oh, wo is me.
a laſs, a young maid.
Ale drink made of Malt.
ail to trouble, as what *ails you?*
álias otherwiſe.
Alice a womans name.
áloes the juice of the herb *aloe*.
álley a narrow paſſage.

1 L. *Abbat.* I. *Abbáte.*
2 F. *Cómpte.* L. *Computum.*

alley

ally to associate by marriage.
alóud with a loud voice.
allówed approved.
áltar on which they sacrifice.
álter to vary. change.
Ammon, *Lot*'s cursed son.
Amnon, *David*'s first born.
Amon king *Manasseh* his son.
ánnals chronicles.
ánnual yearly.
Apóllo a heathen idol.
Apóllos a converted Jew.
Appollyon the destroyer: the devil.
áries one of the 12 signs.
árrice a plant
arrows we shoot with.
arrówse to stir up.
1 *arras* rich cloth for hangings.
2 *harras* to toil, or tire out.

1 from *Arras* a town in *Artois* where this cloth was first made.
2 F. *harréssar.*

Asa a good king that destroyed idolatry.
Ahaz a wicked king that set up idolatrie.
ascént a going up by steps.
assént an yielding with the understanding.
consént an approving with the will.
ass a dull beast.
ash a tree.
as, for example, like
ask to enquire.
ax to hew wood with.
acts great deeds.
ant a pismire, emmet.
aunt mother's sister.
árrant meer, very
érrand business that one goes about.
assáy to try, prove.
éssay a trial of our actions, a short discourse.
assístants helpers.
assístance help.
attach to take hold of a body.
attáque to face about in

in a ſea fight.

B.

Bábble to prate.
Bábel confuſion. *Babylon.*
báble a toy for children.
báchelaur of Arts.
1 *bácheler* one unmarried.
bácon ſwines fleſh dried.
béacon on a hill.
béckon to nod at.
badge a token, mark.
batch ſo many loaves as are baked at once.
bail to put in ſecuritie.
bald that hath loſt his hair.
ball to play with.
bawl to crie out.
Báal the idol of the Sidonians.
báiley for huſbandry.
Báliol the founder of Baliol college in Oxon.
balm precious balſom from a ſhrub in Judea.
baulm an herb.
bay a colour, a tree.
bay a road for ſhips. ſtop for water.
bay ſalt, of *Bayonne* in France.
bays a garland, of bay leaves. 1 F. *bachelier.*
baiz thin frize.
bait enſnaring meat.
make-bate that breeds diſcord.
beat to ſtrike.
bane poiſon, miſerie.
banes matrimonie.
ban or curſe.
band for the neck, an army.
bándie to follow a faction.
bond for money, or to tye things with, impriſonment.
Barbara a womans name.
Barbarie a part of Africa.

bár-

bárberrie a tree.
bark of a tree. to bark.
bargue a little ſhip.
Berk-ſhire.
1 *bárriſter* one allowed to plead at the bar.
bárratour a troubleſom wrangler.
appáritor a ſervant belonging to the Biſhops court.
baſe diſhonourable.
baſs viol.
báttel, or *battail*, a fight.
báttail array in order to fight.
báttle to diet in a college.
báttlement rails on the houſe top.
báttledore to play, or beat clothes with.
be is, are.
bee that gathers honey
bear a beaſt. to carry.
beer that we drink.
bier to carry a corps upon.
2 *biever* a fine hat.
3 *béver* a repaſt between meals.
béllies paunches.
béllows to blow fire with.
bénefice the Miniſter's living.
bénefit good turn.
beráy defile.
bewráy diſcover.
beſéech to entreat.
beſiege to beſet with ſouldiers.
bin to keep bread in.
been waſt, were.
bitter not ſweet.
bittour a wild fowl.
báudy obſcéne, filthy.
body a ſubſtance.
bodies that women do wear.
bole armoniack.
boll to waſh clothes in
bowl to drink in. to play with.
boar a ſwine.
bore to pierce. or of a gun.
book to read in.

1 I. *Barriere*, to debate.
2 F. *Bieure.*
3 Sp. *Bevér.*

buck

buck of cloathes.
a Deer.
Búckingham ſhire.
búckſom merry, blithe.
buck-wheat.
bough of a tree, a bough pot.
bow to bend.
bowe to ſhoot with.
boy a little lad.
buoy of an anchor.
bread that we eat.
bred reared up.
bréaches diviſions, gaps
bréeches that men ſhould wear.
1 *bruit* a rumor, to report.
brute brutiſh. rude.
búllace great ſloes.
búllets that we ſhoot.
2 *búrrough* a town corporate.
búrrough-Engliſh a deſcent of lands to the youngeſt Son.
búrrow a hole, hollow place.
búry to lay in the earth
bérry of trees, of rabbets.
buy to purchaſe.
by and by, preſently.

C.

Cábinet a curious cheſt
cábin a room in a ſhip, a cottage.
cáble rope.
Cabáll conſultation. or an expoſition of Moſes his law.
cale cabage.
call to name.
caul for a womans head.
caul ſewet that covers the bowels.
Cales or *Cadiz* a citie in Spain.
Cállis a town in France
chálice a goblet. a cup.
cámpaign open fields.
chámpion a ſtout man.
canon a piece of Ordnance.
cánon a church rule.
cánon of a Cathedral.
capácious ſpacious. fit to receive things.
cápable able, fit to receive

1 L. *Brutus.*
2 D. *Burgh* a town hence *burgomaſter.*

ceive inſtruction.
cápital worthy of death, belonging to the head.
cápital letters.
Cápitol the main caſtle in Rome.
cárriage behaviour.
cárrets or *cárots* roots to be eaten.
cárrier one that carries
1 *carriére* horſe race. full ſpeed.
Cáſſia a medicinal, Ægyptian ſhrub.
cáuſey a paved way.
caúldron a great kettle
chaúdron of coals, 36 buſhels.
cauſe occáſion.
caſe condition.
ceaſe to leave off.
ſeiſe to lay hold upon.
ſize bigneſs.
céllar to keep drink in
ſéller one that ſelleth.
céuſer a veſſel to burn incenſe in.
cénſor a reformer of manners.
cénſure a judgment.
céntorie a plant.
céntury any hundred years of the ages of the Church.
2 *ſéntrie* or *ſéntinel* a private ſouldier appointed to watch.
chance-hap to happen
change to alter.
chap the bag of the cheek. a chink.
chop to cut in pieces.
chápter as thoſe in the Bible.
chápiters the heads of the pillars of the vail. *Exod.*36.38.
chare, or *chore* a ſmall houſhold buſineſs.
Charing-croſs.
cháttel all goods that are no inheritance.
cáttel tame beaſts.
chear to make merry, chearful.
cheer courage, good victuals.
chair to ſit in.

cheeſe

F. *carriére.*
F. *Sentinelle* a *ſentiendo* from perceiving.

cheeſe that we eat.
cheſs a play ſo called.
cheſt a coffer.
Chichoſter a citie in Suſſex.
Weſtchéſter a citie.
1 *Ciceſter* a town in Gloceſter ſhier.
child a little boy, or girl.
chill nice, apt to take cold.
chilblain ſores riſing from chilneſs.
citern, or *cithern* an inſtrument of muſick.
citron a ſort of fruit.
clámber to climb, to ſcrable.
clark of aſſiſes. of a church.
2 *clerk* a clergie man.
clauſe a piece of a ſentence.
claws nails, talons of a hawk.
cloſe bound, ſtrict.
cóckatrice a ſerpent that kilies with its breath, or ſight.
crócodile a monſter in the river Nilus.
coat a garment.
quote to cite an author.
cote a plat of incloſed ground.
cold as cold weather.
could be able, as I could do.
cool'd or made cool.
cóllar for a doubler, or for a horſe.
chóler hot and dry humor.
cóllier that carries coals.
ſchólar one that learneth.
cólour a die to die cloath.
colúres in the Globe.
3 *Cóllege* ſocietie of ſcholars.
collégue an aſſociate.
comb to kemb ones head with.
hóney-comb the bees work.
come to move forward.

1 For Cir
ceſter form
ly Chernce
from the
Chern.
2 L. Cleri
3 L. colleg

cómment an explication, or gloſs upon a book.
cómet a blazing ſtar.
cómma a point in writing.
cómmon publick, free to any.
cómmune to converſe together.
cómmon ground not encloſed.
cómmon-pleas a court of juſtice.
Cóvent garden.
cómmons a ſcholars allowance in meat.
cúmin an herb.
cúmin ſeed the ſeed thereof.
cónfects, or *cónfits* dried ſweet meats.
cómfort refreſhment.
conjúre to tye one with an oath.
cónjure to uſe magick ſpells.
cónger eel a ſea eel.
conſíderate circumſpect, wary.
conſíderable of ſome value.
conſúmption a waſting diſeaſe.
conſummátion the finiſhing.
coop for poultrie.
cope that monks do wear.
cope to change, to encounter.
cops of wood.
córal a red ſhrub that children rub their gums with.
cárol a Chriſtmas ſong.
córporal the meaneſt office in the army.
corpóreal belonging to the body.
córpulent fat.
crówner, or *córoner* one that makes inqueſt after murther.
córner a by place.
cólonel over a regiment.
cólonie a plantation.
cóuncil the kings coun-

cil,

cil, or ſynod of learned men.
cóunſel adviſe
coúnter, or *countor* a priſon in *London*.
coúnter a tradeſman's cheſt.
1 *coúnter* the prepoſition, as counterpoiſe.
rencóntre an accidental encounter.
courſe rough, groſs, of life.
to courſe a hare.
corſe a dead body.
curſe to wiſh evil to one.
2 *coúſin* a near relation.
coúſen to cheat. to fawn.
cráſie infirm, ſickly.
cráſed, cracke diſtracted.
cúrrant that will paſs, as good money.
cúrrent a ſtream.
3 *córants* ſmall raiſins.
curvét as a horſe does.
crávet to be worn about the neck.
crévet a goldſmith's melting pot.
Cox a man's name.
cocks do crow.
cymbal a muſical inſtrument.
Symbol a mark. a badge.

D.

Dam a ſtopping of the water.
Dam up, to ſtop. ſhut out the light.
damn to condemn.
dame a Miſtriſs, or a beaſt that brings forth young ones
dámſin a ſmall black plum.
dámoſel a brave laſs.
dean of a Cathedral.
déacon the loweſt degree in the miniſtrie.
dear beloved, precious.
4 *deer*, an hart, buck.
decéaſed he died dead.
decéſs departure.
diſéaſe diſtemper, ſickneſs.
defect want, imperfection.

1 F. Co
2 F. Co
3 L. ici
riathia
4 D. D

defection falling away, revolting.
defer to delay.
differ to vary, to disagree.
delegate a deputie that executes judgement in stead of the judge.
delicate. nice, dainty.
demean to behave.
demains means held by right of inheritance.
demand to enquire.
demure modest, mannerly.
demur to debate, doubt.
desert wilderness.
desert to forsake.
desert merit.
descent genealogie, pedegree.
decent comely, hansom.
dissent to disagree.
desirous wishing for.
desirable to be wished for.
devices tricks. cheats.
Devizes a town in Wiltshire.
diary a daily calender.
dairy where cheese and butter is made.
discomfit to rout an army.
discomfort want of comfort.
digest to concoct victuals.
digest a volume of the civil law.
dissolute debaucht, loose
desolate uncomfortable.
do-er or maker.
door of an house.
do to act, to work.
doe the female of a buck.
dough unbaked bread.
daw a bird like a crow.
dollar a Dutch coin. worth 4 shillings.
dolour grief.
dolphin a sea fish.
Daulphin the king of France his eldest son.
Don, Sr. Mr. in Spanish
done finish'd, wrought.
dun dark colour.
doest thou dost make.

dost

doſt a ſign of the preſent tenſe, as thou doſt ſay, doſt give.
duſt powder.
doth, or *does*, he maketh.
doth a ſign of the third perſon, as he doth live.
drain to draw watry places dry.
drawn pull'd, haled.
draught of drink.
draught a platform, jakes.
draughts a play.
drought drineſs.
dray a brewers ſled.
draw to pull, to bring.
Druides learned prieſts in France, in time of ignorance.
Dryades ſea nymphs.
due that one has right unto.
dew ſmall drops from the skie.
adieu godb'wy, God be with you.

E.

Ean to bring forth young, as ſheep do.
ene for even.
ear wherewith one hears.
ear to till the ground.
ere before.
ears of corn.
year twelve moneths.
early betimes in the morning.
yearly year after year.
earn to get money by labour.
yern to be moved with compaſſion.
yarn woollen thread.
earth that we tread upon.
hearth the chimney floor.
eaſe quietneſs.
eaſt where the ſun riſeth.
yeſt barm.
eaten as food is.
Eaton a town.

Eccle-

Ecclesiástes the preacher Solomon.
ecclesiásticus a book in the Apocrypha.
egg to provoke, to set on.
egg that the hen layeth.
edge keeness, sharpness.
hedge a fence.
éldern a tree.
élder more old
Elíah Jeroboam's son.
Cœlum vræum. *ghenoéch* *Elíjah*, or *Elias*, the prophet that was taken up to heaven.
Elísha his man a prophet.
Eleázar Aaron's son, & successor.
Eleázar a Martyr. 2. Mac. 16.
Eliézer the steward of Abrahams house.
embássador the Kings messenger to foreign princes.
émbassy an embassadors office.
émerauld a green precious stone.
émerods piles.
éminent appearing out, excellent.
imminent hanging over.
1 *empyréan* the fiery heaven.
impérial belonging to an empire.
2 *enóugh* is joyned to the singular number, as meat enough.
enów joyned to the plural number, as men enow.
épha a measure containing 9 gallons.
éphod the Jewish priests garment.
épode a certain sort of verse.
époche a chronologie taken from the begining of some empire.
Esther a Queen that delivered the Jews from Haman's plot.
Eoster a Saxon Idol.
Easter the great festival after Lent.
yésterday the day before to day.

ex-

expériment a trial made
expérience knowledg gotten by this trial.
eyes that we ſee with.
ice frozen water.

F.

Fain to have a mind to: as he would fain have it.
feign to counterfeit, to deviſe.
fair beautiful. clean.
fare to feed. to eat.
far a great way off.
fear a paſſion whereby we ſhun evil.
fáſhion mode, manner of apparel.
fáſhions, or *fárſie* running botches upon horſes.
fate deſtinie.
fat as a wine fat.
fat well fed.
fault an errour, blemiſh.
fávourer a patron. that favoures.
fávourite one that is favoured.
fell to hew, cut down.
fell he did fall.
féllon a thief.
2 *féllon* a ſwelling on the finger.
fetch go for.
fitches a ſort of pulſe.
fiends evil ſpirits.
fins kind of wings of fiſh. 1 L. *fel* a
findes he findeth.
fine brave. or a mulct.
fillip with the finger.
Philip a mans name.
flask to keep gun powder in.
flax to make linnen of.
flea to pull off the skin.
flea that breeds in beds.
flee to ſhun.
fly as birds do.
flie a ſmall flying creature.
fleece the wool of one ſheep.
fleet a navy, ſwift.
Fleet-ſtreet in London.
flit to waver.

flitch

flitch of bacon.
flix, or *flux* bloudy iſſue.
floor of a chamber.
flówer of a plant.
flowr fine meal.
fool a ſilly fellow.
foal a young colt.
foil a repulſe, overthrow, a mark to ſet off.
fold wherein cattel are penn'd.
fold to wrap together.
foul filthy, dirty.
fowl a bird, wild or tame.
foord a ſhallow paſſage in the river.
afford to let one have, to yield.
fore before, former.
four a number.
forth without, abroad.
fourth in number.
frize ſhagged cloth.
freeze to congeal.
froiſe a ſort of pancake.
phraſe a quaint expreſſion.
furſe fine hairy skins.
furz prickly ſhrubs.

From
f in Flan-
and D.
o run
e the
alefactor
ondem-
o run be-
n two
s of Soul-
with his
d back, to
urged
eir plea-

G.

Gállies great boats.
gálly-ſlaves.
gállows to hang rogues upon.
gáuntlet a ſouldiers buff, or iron glove.
I *gántlop* a way of ſcourging ſouldiers.
gard a great hem of a garment..
guard a company of men that guard a perſon.
gárden where plants are ſet.
guárdian one truſted with a fatherleſs child
géntle mild, tractable.
gentíle curious in apparel, carriage.
Géntiles heathens.
géſture the carriage of the body.
jéſter one that breaks a jeſt.
giſt a lodging place.
glíſter to gliſter.
glyſter, or *clyſter* a purge taken at the wrong end

goad

goad a long pricking rod.
GOD our creator and preſerver.
graſs of the earth.
graſe to eat graſs.
grace a habit infuſed by God into the ſoul.
gray a colour.
1 *grey-hound.*
grey a Badger.
great huge, big.
by the great the whole taken together.
grit a ſtone beaten to powder.
Greece a countrey.
greeſe a ſtep, or ſtair.
2 *Ambergreſe*
griſte corn to be grinded.
groan to make a doleful cry.
grown thrived as trees are.
groat four pence.
grot a cave.
3 *groſs* 12 dozen.
groſs fat, burly.
4 *gryphin* a 4 leg'd bird
Grif-fith a Welſh name
gueſs to conjecture.
gueſt whom we entertain.
guilt conſcience condemning for ſin.
gilt gilded.
gun to ſhoot with.
gone went away.
5 *gypſons*, or *gypſies* cheating fortune tellers.
Egyptian born in Egypt.

1 L. *Græcus canis* a dog. firſt uſed by the Greeks.
2 F. *Ambergris*, amber gris, gray.
3. F. *Groſſe.*
4 L. *Gris gryphis.*
5 L. *Egyptia*

H.

Hach a diſh made of cold meat.
harſh rough, unpleaſant:
hatch for a door.
hatch chicken as hens do.
hatches of a ſhip.
hail God ſave you.
hailſtones congealed drops.
hale to lug.
halm long ſtubbles.
hames of a horſe collar.

hair

F. *Herault.*

hair of the head.
hare that we hunt.
air that we breathe in.
heir the eldeſt ſon.
haunch of veniſon.
hanſe a free town.
hanse-en-kelder a child not yet born.
hay dryed graſs.
hy to make haſte.
high lofty, tall.
heighth loftineſs.
heart in the breaſt.
hart a red deer.
harts-thorn a long leaved plant.
harts horn which the hart bears.
hear hearken, liſten.
here in this place, here it is.
heard I did hear.
hard ſolid, ſtiff.
herd a drove of ſmall cattel.
héaring giving ear to.
héring a ſea fiſh.
héathens Gentiles.
héavens where the ſtars are.

1 *hérauld* an officer of arms.
Hérod a rulers name amongſt the Jews.
herſe the covering of a corſe.
hoarſe one that hath a harſh voice.
horſe to ride upon.
hóllow empty.
hóllo to bawl, cry aloud.
hállow to make holy.
hólly a tree whoſe leaves are full of prickles.
hóly devout, ſet apart for God.
hole that is bored.
home at ones houſe.
whom that, which.
hoop of a barrel.
whoop or cry aloud.
hoar a froſt.
whore queen, harlot.
horehound a plant.
Hugh a mans name.
hue a viſage, phyſiognomie.
hu and cry.
hew, or *hough*, to cut, to fell.

hough

hough a ſuddain pet.

I.

Iambs ſide poſts of a door.
James a mans name.
idol a falſe god.
idle ſlothfull.
Jedidiah (or Solomon) beloved of the Lord.
Jédidah Joſiah's mother.
Jehóahaz Jehu his wicked ſon.
Jehóaſh, or *Jóaſh* a good king whilſt his Tutor Jehóiadah lived.
Jóſhua who led Iſrael into Canaan.
Joſiah the beſt of kings.
imply to contain in, to import.
emplóy to ſet to work.
ímpoſt a tax on outlandiſh commodities.
impóſtor a great cheater.
impóſitor one that takes the names of ſuch as be abſent from ſchool.
inéite to provoke, to ſtir up.
inſight skill in any thing
ingénuous free, good natured.
ingénious of good parts.
inne a houſe of entertainment.
in, as in this place.
Jóab the ſon of Seruiah
Job the moſt upright man in the land of Uz
job an odd piece of work.
Jóel a prophet.
jowl of ſalmon.
Joice a woman's name.
joiſt a little beam.
juice liquor ſqueezed out.
itch a humour that makes one ſcratch.
hitch entangle.
its for his *it's*, or *'tis*, for it is.
Júdah one of the 12 tribes.
Judéa a countrey, their portion.
Júdas that betrayed Jeſus.
Jude the Apoſtle.

Júdith

Judith the name of a Person, or book in the Apocrypha.
Jug or bottle.

K.

Kill to destroy.
kiln to dry malt in.
kiles nine pins.
chyle meat first digested.
keel the bottom of a ship.

1 Γλιτανεια *Litania.* supplication.

L.

Lamb that a sheep brings.
lame one that halts.
lance or spear.
lance to open a sore.
launch to put out a ship from harbour.
lass a young mayd.
last to make shoes upon.
last after the rest, to endure.
látin the Roman language.
látten tin.
1 *litanie* part of the Common prayer.
layd set, placed.
lien I did ly. rested.
line in writing.
loin of mutton.
léaden made of lead.
Léyden an Vniversity in Holland.
lead to guide, lead guided.
lead that is melted.
league a covenant of peace.
leg that one goes upon.
léaper one that leapeth.
léper one that hath a leprosie.
léopard a spotted beast.
lease (with a soft s,) to pick up shatterd corn.
lease (with a hard *s*,) an Indenture.
leash of hares.
leash or line to hold a dog in.
least smallest.
less smaller.

left

leſt a note of forbiding, as leſt I chaſtiſe you.
légion ſix thouſand men
légends Popiſh fables.
léman a ſtrumpet.
léſſen to make leſs.
léſſon that we learn.
liſten to hearken diligently.
Létice a womans name.
léttice an herb.
láttices croſs bars of a window.
lice filthy vermin.
lies falſe tales.
limber weak, eaſily bent
limner that drawes pictures.
loin as a dog does a bitch.
Lions a town in France
Lion a fierce beaſt.
liorn a great croſs beam.
léster correſpondency of writing.
litter of whelps.
litter that a horſe lies on.
horſe-litter to carry one in.
liturgie the common prayer.
léthargie a drowſie diſeaſe.
loathe to diſdain, to hate.
loath unwilling.
loſe to let goe, let ſlip.
looſe (with a ſoft *ſ*,) or *looſen*, to ſlack, to undo.
looſe (with a hard *ſ*,) debaucht, lewd.
loſs dammage.
loſt any thing that we loſe.

M.

Mail a coat of mail, to pack up.
male the he or maſculine.
Májor a commander in the Army.
Máior of a citie.
mare that breeds colts.
main might, chiefeſt.
1 *máinpriſe* the taking of a man into friendly cuſtodie.

1 F. *Main* hand *prinsken.*

mane

mane of a horſe.
mánchet fine white bread.
mánſion a Lords chief houſe.
mánner faſhion.
mánners good carriage.
1 *mámour* a Lordſhip.
manúre to dung the ground.
map a ſcheme, deſcription of any land.
mop to waſh a room with.
March the firſt moneth
march as ſouldiers do.
marſh, or *mariſh* a moory place.
Mars the heathen God of war.
marred ſpoil'd, corrupted.
márried joyned in marriáge.
mártial belonging to war.
márſhal the name of ſeveral Officers.
mártin a ferret, a bird.
mártyr Chriſt's witneſs in ſuffering for the truth.
Mérton a town in Surrey where *Walter de Mérton*, the Founder of *Mérton* College in Oxon was born.
Maſs the popiſh Litanie, a groſs lump of any thing
Maſt of a ſhip.
maſte acorn.
mace carried before the Maior.
mace a ſort of ſpice.
maſh for a horſe. a mixture.
meſs of meat, pottage.
médal a coin having the eſſigies of a great perſon ſtampt upon it.
métal as ſteel, braſs.
méddle to touch, to have to do with.
medlar a ſort of fruit.
meddler a buſy body.
mélon a kind of pumpion.
míllion ten hundred thouſand.
meet fit, convenient.

r. *manoir* m L. *maneo* reſide.

meet to meaſure.
meat that we eat.
méſſage errand.
1 *meſuage* tenement.
meteors in the air, bread of exhalations.
meeter fitter.
2 *meter* verſe, rime.
Micha the ſon of Mephiboſheth.
Michah the prophet.
Michaiah the true prophet that oppoſed king Ahab.
Michael the Archangel.
Michal Saul's Daughter
3 *mich* to hide, as truands do.
much a great deal.
ſmutch to beſmear.
Midian ſon of Abraham, and father of the Apoſtate Midianites, the ſubtileſt enemies to Iſrael. *Num.* 22, 4. *c.* 25. 3, 15, 18.
Médian inhabitant of Media.
might power.
might as I might, or could be.
mite a ſmall coin, worm
miniſter a ſervant of Chriſt.
minſter a monaſterie.
minſtrel a muſician.
mixte ſmall, miniſhed.
minute a ſmall part of time.
moat a pond about an houſe.
mote the leaſt duſt.
Moor a mans name.
moor fenny ground.
to moor a ſhip, to make it ſtick in the ſand.
more that exceedeth.
mórtar that we pound in.
mórter made of lime, and ſand.
mo for more.
mow a rick of corn.
to mowe hay, or corn.
mórning early.
mourning heavineſs, in black.
muſcle a ſmall ſhell fiſh.
muſcle a moving part of the body.

1 L. m... um.
2 Met...
3 W. ...

múzzel to ſtop the mouth.

N.

Naught, or naughty, bad, wicked.
nought nothing.
Názarene one born at Nazareth.
Názarite one of the order among the Jews that did not cut their hair nor drink wine.
néather lower.
néathermoſt loweſt.
néither none of them.
neſh tender, effeminate.
nice curious, delicate.
neece a brother's, or ſiſters daughter.
neigh as horſes do.
nigh near. *nay* no.
nonce of purpoſe.
nones the firſt part of the moneth in the Roman accompt.
noſe on the face.
noiſe ſtir, clamour.
news report of things lately ſpoken, or done.
notórious noted for ſome vice.
nótable noted for ſome gift, or vertue.

O.

Oar to row with.
ore unrefined metal.
'ore for over.
Oyer and terminer.
off with a double *f*, after a word of action as to cut off.
of before the word it belongs to, with one *f* as the fear of God.
one the firſt number.
own to acknowledge as one's own.
once one time.
one's of one, as one's body.
ounce in weight.
ónion a plant.
únion oneneſs, agreement.

oun

our in our poſſeſſion.
hour a ſpace of time.
ohóe ſay you ſo.
ho a note of proclaiming.
ô, *h*[illegible] or *oh* a note of bemoaning, or exclaiming.
owe to be in debt.
óxen great cattel.
Oxon for Oxford.

P.

Pail to carry milk in.
pale or wan.
pale a compaſs, verge.
appále to make pale, to amuſe.
Paul an Apoſtle.
pair match, a pair of ſtockings.
repáir to mend what is decay'd.
pare to cut off.
pálate the roof of the mouth.
pállet a little bed.
pálliate to cloak, to cover over a buſineſs.
punes of glaſs.
pains labour.
pans of braſs.
páraphraſe plain interpretations.
périphraſe when one thing is expreſſed in many words.
párſon of a pariſh.
pérſon one of worth, or qualitie.
partition as a wall.
petition an humble requeſt.
potátion a drinking feaſt
1 *pátent* open, as the kings letters pattents.
2 *pátins* that women walk upon.
pátience that grace of ſuffering.
pátient one that endures is ſick.
pauſe a ſtop in ſpeaking.
paws of a Lion.
peace quietneſs.
peach a ſort of fruit.
piece part, as piece of cloth.
peaſe pulſe.
poiſe weights of a clock

1 L. *Literæ patentes.*
2 F. *patin*

pear a ſort of fruit.
peer a Noble man.
pébble a little ſtone.
péople a multitude of men
pens for writing.
pence a penny.
péſtil wherewith we pound.
péſtle of pork.
epiſtle a formal letter.
piſtol a little gun.
pizzle of a beaſt.
Pilate who condemned our ſaviour.
Pilot a guide of a ſhip
pittious an object of pitty,
pittiful one given to pitty.
place room, ſpace.
plaice a little flat fiſh.
plad a Hilanders cloak
plait to ſet the hair in order.
plat a parcel of ground
plot a dangerous deſign.
play a game, a comedie.
ſplay-footed.
plea a defence, excuſe.
Common pléas a court in Weſtminſter hall.
pluſh velvet.
to poach an egg.
pouch a great purſe.
óverplus, *ſúrpluſage*, over, and above.
nón-plus no further, to puzzle.
pole a long ſtick.
poll a head, to number by the poll.
poll money for every head.
poor in want,
pore to fix the eyes upon a thing.
póttle two quarts.
bóttle narrow mouth'd veſſel.
pówer might.
powr out of a veſſel.
pray to put up requeſts to God.
prey a ſpoil, to devour
pry to ſearch into.
précedent a pattern to authorize an action.

pré-

préce dent fore-going.
préſident cheif ruler, the foreman.
preſs of people.
preſs for books, wine preſs.
1 *preſt* money.
Price value, worth.
priſe to ſet a price upon.
a priſe taken from an enemie.
práiſe to commend.
príncipal chief of a College, or Hall.
prínciple a fundamental point
private ſecret, reſerved
privets that grow about an harbour.
privie to, conſcious.
privies houſe of office.
prófit advantage.
prophet one that did foretell things.
púppies whelps.
púppets bables made like children.

Q.

Quárrel ſtrife, bickering.
quárie of glaſs.
2 *quárrie* of ſtones.
quérie a queſtion.
quárter the fourth part
quártan belonging to the fourth part.
quench to put out fire, or thirſt.
quince a fruit.
quean a ſtrumpet.
Queen the Kings wife.

1. *F. Preſt* ready, for they who received it are to be ready.
2 *F. quarriére*

R.

Ráca empty, ſilly.
Rácha! a place.
Rachel Jacobs wife.
ráke-hell an notorious rogue.
race deſcent, or where horſes run.
raſe to demoliſh, to lay waſte.
rake to ſcrape together.

rack to ſtretch cloth.
rack to torment men.
rack for a horſes hay.
wrack ruin. to fall to wrack.
ſhipwrack a ſhip caſt away.
1 *wreck* when the ſhip is caſt, and no man eſcape.
raiſe to lift up.
rays ſun-beams.
riſe with a ſoft *ſ*, when one liftes up himſelf.
riſe with a hard *ſ*, original.
rice a ſort of corn.
ráſour to ſhave with.
róſen a binding gumm.
read as to read a book.
reed that growes.
I have *read*.
red a colour.
réal ſincere, in earneſt.
royal kingly, noble.
rear to lift up, ſtand on end.
réar-mouſe a Bat.
arréars, *arreárage* the reſidue of an accompt,
rere behind, as rereward
reign to rule as ſoveraign.
rain drops from the sky.
rain-bow.
rain of a bridle.
2 *reins* of the back.
3 *rein* deer.
to *reinſe* linnen, to ſwill.
retch to ſtretch.
reach to fetch a thing to one.
wretch miſerable wicked.
right juſt, equal.
rite ceremonie, order.
write with a pen.
roan reddiſh colour.
Rouen a citie in France
Rome a citie.
rome to rage, tear all before one.
room a ſpace, chamber.
rough-caſt courſly plaiſtered.
rough ruggid, courſe.
roof of an houſe.
ruff plaited as a ruff-band.
row, or *rew*, as of trees.

Wreccum
ris.
. Reins.
. Reiner.

row in a boat.
roe a wild goat.
rówel of a ſpur.
rule that we walk by.

S.

Sáfeguard ſure cuſtodie.
ſáveguard that women ride in.
ſale to be ſold, as ſet at ſale.
ſayl of a ſhip. a ſhip.
Saul a perſecuting king
ſalve a plaiſter.
ſave to defend, to deliver.
ſame which do not differ.
pſalm a divine ſong.
ſátan the devil.
1 *ſátin* ſmooth ſilken ſtuff.
Sáviour our Lord Jeſus
ſávour taſte.
ſcarce hardly.
ſcars cuts healed up in the skin.
ſcent ſmell that hounds do follow.
ſent I did ſend.
ſchool where boys are taught.
ſcull the brain pan.
ſchólars ſuch as do learn
ſcúllers little boats.
ſea an ocean.
ſea all within the Biſhops juriſdiction.
ſay to ſpeak.
ſee to behold.
ſeal as to ſeal a letter.
ciel to make a cieling for a chamber.
ſeer a prophet.
ſeir of a whelp.
Seir Edom's countrey.
2 *ſéignior* a Lord, grand *ſéignior* the great Turk.
ſénior the elder.
3 *ſéiſin* as livery, and *ſéáſin*, poſſeſſion.
ſéaſon opportunitie.
ſéna purging leaves.
Sinai, Horeb, the mount where God delivered the law to Moſes.
Sion the mount in Jeruſalem, on which the temple was built.

1 F. *Sat*
2 F. *ſeig* Lord.
3 L. *ſeiſ*

ſet

ſet layd, planted.
ſects factions.
ſex as male, or female.
ſúrgeon. or *chirurgeon* that healeth wounds.
ſérgeant at law, at arms, that arreſteth men.
Saracens a gigantick people.
Sáracens-head an Jnn.
ſhare a part with another.
ſhear that we cut, or ſhear with.
ſheer quite off.
ſhire a countie.
ſhave as barbers do.
ſheaves of corn.
ſheathe to put into the ſheath.
ſheep that bears wool.
ſhip that goes to ſea.
1 *ſhékel* of the ſanctuary 2s.
ſickle to reap with.
Shiloh our Saviour Chriſt.
Siloe where the tower of Siloe fell.
Siloah a pool.
ſhíngle a ſlate, lath.
ſíngle one by it ſelf.
ſhoot a young ſprig.
ſhoot bullets, arrows.
ſhout make a lowd noiſe.
ſhut the door, window
ſhóulder of the body.
ſóuldier that fights.
ſhrew a field mouſe.
ſhrew a curſt woman.
ſhúttle to weave with.
ſúbtile cunning.
ſight of the eyes
cite to quote an Author, to ſummon.
ſign a mark that doth portrend ſomething.
ſing with a voice.
ſinge in the flame.
ſink a gutter under ground.
cinque five in French.
2 *cinque ports.*
ſith ſeeing that.
ſithe that we mow with.
ſeethe to boyl.
ſlead to drag things in.

ſledge

: But the common ſhekel was a ſhilling, from שלע *ſhelang.*

: Five ſpecial Havens in the Eaſt part of England, that require more vigilant care for fear of forein Invaſion.

ſledge a huge hammer.
ſloe a ſmall ſowr plum.
ſlough a caſt skin of an Adder.
ſlough a dirty pool.
ſlow not quick.
ſo as in that manner.
to ſow corn, ſeed.
ſew with needle and thread.
I ſaw or have ſeen.
to ſaw timber.
ſoal of the foot.
ſole only. A fiſh.
ſoar to fly higher ſtill.
ſore a young deer.
ſore painful, tender.
ſome few, certain. ſome body.
1 *ſumm* the whole reckon'd up, as ſumm total.
ſon the fathers ſon.
ſun the ſhining ſun.
Spániard born in Spain
ſpániel a ſwimming or ſetting dog.
ſpear a long pole with an iron point.
ſphear the circle wherein the ſtar moves.
ſpit a broach.
ſpittle that we ſpit out.
ſpittle-houſe. alms-houſe.
ſtairs ſteps to go up.
ſtares birds that do miſcheif the pigeons.
ſtars in the firmament.
ſtáple ſtanding, as ſtaple commoditie,
ſtáple of the door.
ſtáble for horſes.
ſtoppel of a bottle.
ſtáture proportion, bigneſs.
ſtátute law made by Parliament.
ſtátue an effigies, picture.
ſtead room, *lieu* inſtead of.
bédſtead that we ly upon.
ſteed a ſtately horſe.
ſteel to edge tools withall.

1. L. *ſumma*

ſtile a form, faeultie in writing.
ſteer a bullock.
ſteer to guide a ſhip.
1 *ſtérling* a pure coin.
Sterling a town in Scotland.
ſtood did ſtand.
ſtud a ſmall poſt.
ſtorie a recital of what was exploited, or ſpoken.
hiſtorie a continuation of ſtories.
ſtraight even, quickly.
ſtreight diſtreſs, perplexitie.
ſtreights ſea.
ſúccour aid, relief.
ſúcker a luxuriant ſprig.
ſuit to agree with.
ſuit in law. of clothes.
ſéwet the fat of beef, mutton.
ſwoond to faint.
ſound intire.

L. *Nummi ſterlingii* ſt ſtamped the Eſter-gs in Eng-nd.
W. *Tabur.* Talent in the ebrew ac-mpt was ol. but in e Goſpel e-ry gift of od is a Ta-nt or *depoſi-*

T.

2 *Táber*, *tímbrel*, a little drum.
táper a ſtately wax candle.
tail an inheritance in fee.
tail of a beaſt.
tale an idle ſtorie.
tall high in ſtature.
teal a fowl.
tállage tax, cuſtom.
tállies notched ſticks to keep reckoning with.
3 *Tálent* a ſumm of money, a gift.
tálons the claws of a hawk.
tares weeds in the corn
tears that wee do weep
taint to infect.
taunt to flout, jeer.
attáint to convict by law.
Thames a river.
team of horſes.
teem to be with child.
teat which a child ſucks
tit a little horſe.
témples of the head.
témple the church in Jeruſalem.

té-

ténon that end of the poſt which is put in the mortiſe.
ténor in muſick.
ténor the purport of a thing.
ténure the manner of holding tenements.
there notes a being in a place, as where? there.
their denotes poſſeſſion, as whoſe books are theſe? their books.
thither implies motion to a place as whither? thither.
thórow as to pierce thorow.
through by meanes of, as through Jeſus Chriſt.
throw to caſt off.
Thruſh a ſinging bird.
truſs to tye up.
thruſt to puſh off, to run one thorow.
thyme, or *tyme* a ſweet plant. *Time we live in*
title of honour, or right to a thing.
tittle a point, a peck.
tierce of oil, wine, the ſixth part of a tun.
terſe wiped, without ſcurf, filth.
toe the foots toe.
too affirmes, as too much.
too alſo, as do this too.
towe ockam, combing of flax.
tow to hale a boat.
tomb a monument, ſepulchre.
tome a ſection, part of a Folio.
tongue that we ſpeak with, a language.
tongs to take up coals with.
torn that *torners* do make.
turn to move too and fro.
track footſteps.
tract, or *tréatiſe* a handling a ſubject.
tréatie parley concerning peace.

tréat-

tréatment, entertainment.
trey a veſſel.
tray number of three.
túrbant a Turkiſh cap.
túrbot a ſea fiſh.

V.

Vacátion a time of reſpite from labour.
vocation calling, employment.
vain empty, fooliſh.
vein in the body.
vail covering.
vale to put off, ſubmit, to vale bonnet.
vale or valley.
Vénice a great citty.
Vénus the goddeſs of love.
L. *Phiala.* 1 *vial*, *phial* a wide mouthed pot, cup.
viol an inſtrument of muſick.
vice wickedneſs.
voice to ſing with.
víſage feature in the face.
vízzard to hide the face with.
Viſier, or *Viceroy*, a cheif ſtateſman under the Turk.
vital ſpirits wherein life is ſeated.
víctuals food, proviſion.

U.

Umbles of a Deer.
húmble low, ſubmiſſive
Umpire that decides controverſie.
Empire the dominion of an Emperour.
Uſe cuſtom
úſurie money upon intereſt.
us we.
Uz Jobs Countrey.

W.

W.

Wain, or declining of the Moon.
Wan pale, of a ſickly looks.
wand a riding-rod.
waiſt ones middle.
waſte deſolate, uſeleſs.
waſt or wert.
Waits the Citie Muſicians.
waites he waiteth.
weights, as *Troy*-weight 12 ounces. *avoir de pois* 16 ounces.
Wight an Iſland.
Wales a Countrey.
Walls of a City.
wale, great thread in hair-ſtuff.
bewáil, to bemoan.
Wakes countrey feaſts.
awake to arrowſe.
walk to go by leiſure.
walks where People do walk.
Wárdſhip, the Guardianſhip of an Orphan.
Wórſhip, an Eſquires Dignity.
warp to chap as boords do.
warp, Yarn woven long-wiſe.
wouf, Yarn that goes athwart the cloth.
hoof of a Horſe.
way that we walk in.
weigh to try in a balance.
wear to put on.
there they have been.
ware that we buy.
Wears where they catch Fiſh.
wiers Iron thread.
weel to catch Fiſh in.
wee'l for we will.
weal wealth, a pimple.
weild to turn a ſword about.
wild untame.
wicked ill given, debaucht.
wicket an half door.
win to get a wager.

wind

wind that blowes.
wine ſqueezed out of grapes.
witch that bewitcheth
which that, who.
woad dying ſtuff.
wood fewel, timber.
wo alas.
woe to be a ſuitor.
wrap to fold in.
rap to give one a ſmart blow.
wring to ſqueeze hard.
ring on the finger.
to write letters.
wheelwright that makes wheels.
wrote I have written.
wrought I did work.
by rote by heart, without book.

Y.

Yea yes.
I the firſt perſon, as I am.
yet nevertheleſs.
it as it is.
to wit viz. that is to ſay.
yeſt barm.
is't for is it.
you thou, ye.
an ewe- or *ſheep yew tree.*
yolk of eggs.
yoak that oxen draw under.
oak a tree.
yore in old time.
ewe a ſmall necked pot.

FINIS.

English Orthographie

5.

TEACHING,

I. The Letters of every sort of Print.

II. All Syllables made of Letters.

III. Short Rules by way of Question and Answer for Spelling, Reading, Pronouncing, using the Great Letters and the Points.

IV. Examples of all words (that may be mistaken) spelled with their Accents; and the words variously written, referred to their original in the Margin.

V. The difference between all words of like sound.

And all the words are set in Alphabetical order, that the Learner may find those he doubtes of, either in the Spelling, or difference, as they are used in the last Editions of the Bible, and by the exactest Modern Writers.

Maxima pendent a minimis.
Peccare in minimis, maximum est peccatum. Sen. Ep.

OXON,
Printed by *L. LICHFIELD* for *FRANCIS TYTON*, at the Three Daggers in Fleetstreet *London*, 1670.

Imprimatur,

P: MEWS,

March 26,
1670. Vice-Can. Oxon.

The Letters of every Sort of Print.

abcdefghiklmnopqrſstvuw xyz.
ABCDEFGHIKLMNOPQR STVUWXYZ. Roman Letters.

abcdefghiklmnopqrſstvuw xyz.
ABCDEFGHIKLMNOPQ RSTUVWXYZ. Italick.

abcdefghiklmnopqrzſstbu wxyz.
ABCDEFGHIKLMNOP QRSTUWXYZ. Engilsh.

Vowels a e i o ü y.

Consonants,
bcdfghjklmnpqrſtvwxyz.

Double Letters.
ctllfiflffffffiflſſſſiſhſtw.

The brief Spelling of all Syllables out of theſe Vowels, and Conſonants.

Ba be bi bo bu
ca ce ci co cu
da de di do du
fa fe fi fo fu
ga ge gi go gu
ha he hi ho hu
ja je jo ju
ke ki
la le li lo lu
ma me mi mo mu
na ne ni no nu
pa pe pi po pu
qua que qui quo
ra re ri ro ru
ſa ſe ſi ſo ſu
ta te ti to tu
tha the thi tho
va ve vi vo vu
wa we wi wo
xa xe xi xo xu
Ab eb ib ob ub
ac ec ic oc uc
ace ece ice uce
ad ed id od ud
af ef if of uf
ag eg ig og ug
ah oh

al el il ol ul
am em im om um
an en in on un
ap ep ip op up
aque ique
ar ark ei ir or ur urge
as ask eſ iſ oſ uſ uſe
at et it ot ut
ath eth ith oth
aw ew ow
ax ex ix ox ux uz
Bad beau bed bid bob bub
bac bec bic buc
back beck bick buck
bad bed bid bod bud
baf buf
bag beg big bog bug
bal bel belt bil bol bul
bald balk built bolt
bam bum
ban ben been bin bon bun
bap
bar ber bir bor bur
baſ beſ biſ boſ buſ
bat bet bit bot but
Cab cob cub
cac coc cuc

cad

cad ced cid cod cud
caf cof cuf
cag cage cog. cake.
cal call cel cil col cul
cam com cum cym
can cen cin con cun
cap cop cup
car cer cir cor cur
caſ ceſ ciſ coſ cuſ
cat cit cot cut
cau caw
Dab deb dob dub
dec dic doc duc
dad did dod
daf dif
dag dig dog dug
dal del dil dol dul
dam dem dim dom dum
dan den din don dun
dap depth dip
dar der dir dor dur
daſ deſ diſ diſh duſ
dat dit dot dut
daw dew dow
dex
Fab feb
fac fec fic
fad fed fid fod fud
fif fiſh
fal fall fel fil fol ful
fan ſen fin ſon
far fer fir for fur
faſ feſ fiſ foſ fuſ
fat fet fit
few fox
Gad God good
gag gig gog
gal gall gel gil gol gul
gam gem gim gum
gan gen gin gon gun
gap
gar ger gir gor gur
gaſ geſ goſ guſ
gat get git got gut
gave give
hab
hack heck hock huck
had hed hid hod hud
hag high hog hug
hal hel hil hol hul
half halt help hilts hold
ham hem him hymn hum
han hen hin hun
hap hip hop
har her hir hor hur
haſ heſ hiſ hoſ huſ
have heave hive
haw hew how
Jude judge jamb jar jot
Kemb kept

Lad

Lab lob lub
lack lick lock luck
lad led lid lod lud
lef lif lof
lag leg log lug
lil lol lul
lam lamb lim limb lum
lan len lin lon
lap leap lip lips lop
lar ler
laſ leſ liſ liſp loſ luſ
lat let lit lot
lave leave live love
law lieu low
Mac mace mic mock muck
mad med mid mod mud
mag meg. make.
mal mel mil mol mul mulct
mam mem mum
man men min mon mongſt monk
map mop
mar mer mir mor mur
maſ meſ miſ moſ muſ
mat met mit mot mut
maw mow mu
Neb nib nob
neck nice nick
need ned
nag neg nig nigh
night nil nul
name nim num
ninth non nun
nap nip
nar ner nor nur
nel nole
net nit not nut
new now
Pac pec pic pock
pad ped pud puff
page ped pig pug
pike puke
pal pel pil pol pull
pam pim pomp pump
pan pen pence pin pon pun
pap pep pip pop pup
par per por pur
paſ peſ piſ poſ puſ
pat pet pit pot put
pave paw pox.
Quib quack quick
quaf quag quake
qual quell quill
quan quen quince
quap quar quiſh queſ
quiſt quit quote
Rab rib rob rub rack

rack rick rock
red rid rod rud
raf rif ruf
rag rig rogue rug
rake rall roll
ram rem rim rom rum
ran ren rin ron run
rap rip rop rup
rare rear roar
raſ riſ roſ roſe
rat ret rit rot rut
rave reave rove
raw rew row
Sab ſob
ſack ſick ſock ſuck
ſad ſede ſod ſud
ſaf ſof ſuf
ſage ſigh ſug
ſake ſal ſel ſil ſul
ſam ſem ſim ſum
ſan ſen ſin ſince
ſap ſep ſip ſop ſup
ſar ſer ſir ſor ſur
ſat ſet ſit ſot ſut
ſave ſaw ſew ſow
Tub. tack tick tuck tod
tug. take tall.
tame time tomb tum
tan tin tun
tap tip top
tar tor tur
taſ task tuſh
tet tow
Val veal vil vol vul
van ven venge vin
var ver vir
vaſt veſt. view vow
Wad. wag. wal wall
walk well welch will
walt wool. wam.
wan wen win won
war wer were wor
waſ weſt wiſh.
Bla ble bli blo blu
bra bre bri bro bru
brew
Cha che chi cho chu
chew
cla cle cli clo clu clew
cra cre cri cro cru
cruſht
Dle dly
Fla fle fleſh fli flo flu
fra fre fro fru
Gho
gla gle gli glo glu.
gra gre gri gro gru gua.
kna kne kni kno know
pha phe phi phy phew
phra phre phro pla

pla ple pli plo plu
pra pre pri pro pru
pſalm
Sca ſce ſci ſco ſcu ſcy
ſche ſcho ſchool
ſcra ſcri ſcro ſcru
ſha ſhe ſhi ſho ſhu
ſhew
ſhri ſhrewd
sky skew
ſla ſle ſli ſlo ſlu
ſma ſme ſmi ſmo ſmu
ſna ſne ſni ſno ſnu
ſphear
ſplay ſple ſpli
ſqua ſque ſqui
ſta ſte ſti ſto ſtu
ſtra ſtre ſtri ſtro ſtru
ſtrew
Tha the thi thy tho thu
Wha whe whelps whi why who
wra wre wri wry
wro wrung.

Prepoſitions, or Syllables which begin words.

Ab ac ad af ag al am an ap ar aſ at. Col com con cor. De di diſ. E ex. Fal ful for. Im, Meſ miſ. Ob oc of. Par per pre pro. Re. Sal ſer ſol ſub ſuf ſup ſur. Temp tranſ. Un up ut.

Terminations, or Syllables which end words.

Ace al ance. Ble. Cie cieve cle cre. Dle. Ece ed ence eſs es eth. Feſt fle ful. Gle gre. Ice ince ing jeſt. Kle. Lent ler logue. Ment. Neſs. Once oſe ous. Ple. Sent ſion. Tent ther tie ti-on tle tre. Ver. Zle.

Letters

Orthographie.

The Answers are the Rules which the Learner should commit to memory.

Q. What is Or-tho-gra-phie?

A. *Or-tho-gra-phie is an Art of right spel-ling, and wri-ting the let-ters.*

Q. How are the let-ters di-vi-ded?

A. *The let-ters are di-vi-ded in-to vow-els, and con-so-nants.*

Q. What is a vow-el?

A. *A vow-el is a let-ter which mak-eth a per-fect sound of it self.*

Q. What is a diph-thong?

A. *A diph-thong is two vow-els joyn-ed into one sound, as meat not me-at, meet not me-et.*

Q. What is a con-so-nant?

A. *A con-so-nant is a let-ter which ma-keth a sound by the help of a vow-el, or a diph-thong.*

Q. How many vow-els are there?

A. *There are six vow-els*, a, e i, o, u, *and* y *af-ter a con-so-nant.*

Q. How ma-ny con-so-nants are there?

A. *There are twen-ty one con-so nants.*

Q.

Q. VVhen are the i, and u, made con-ſo-nants?

A. *When a vow-el fol-lowes the j, and v, in the ſame ſyl-la-ble they are made con-ſo-nants, as Je-ho-vah; but when a vow-el fol-lowes them in a dif-fe-rent ſyl-la-ble, they are vow-els, as in-ju-ri-ous, ver-tu-ous.*

Q. VVhy do you add the j, and v, con-ſo-nants as dif-fe-rent letters, from what we have com-mon-ly in our Pri-mars?

A. *There are three things that do make up a let-ter: 1. Form. 2. Name. 3. Sound. 1. The j, con-ſo-nant with its long tail, is of a dif-fe-rent form. 2. It is cal-led,* jod. *3. It ſounds like* gee.

So the v, con-ſo-nant doth, 1. Slope nar-row-er to-ward the bot-tom. 2. It is cal-led, ve. *3. It ſoundes like ſoft, f, as fea-ver, not fea-uer; wives, not wiues.*

* *Exact Scholars, & Printers do call this* j, jod. *So the ingenious Teacher may call* c, *before* e, *or* i, *ſee; but* c, *before* a, o, u, *kee. ſo* g, *before* e, or, i, *gee. but* g, *before* a, o, u, *ghee: ſo* h, he. *and* w, we, *to prevent miſ-takes.*

Of Syllables.

Q. VVhat is a Syllable?

A. *A Syllable is either a vowel ſounding by it ſelf, or joined with one, or more con-ſonants in one ſound.*

Q.

Q. WHat if there be a Conſonant between two Vowels, in one word?

A. *A Conſonant between two Vowels muſt be joined to the later, as in re-pa-ra-ti-on, pla-ced.*

Q. WHat if there be two Conſonants between two Vowels?

A. *Two Conſonants between two Vowels do ſeparate themſelves, one to the former, the other to the later ſyllable, as ſtran-ger, com-pa-ſing.*

Q. WHat exceptions have you againſt both theſe laſt Rules

Exceptions.

A. 1. *Any Conſonant joined to* l, *or* r, *before* e, *in the end of a word, is inſeparable, as in tri-fle, mi-tre.*

2. *Two Conſonants that are joined in the beginning, are inſeparable in the middle, and end of words. as* ch, *rich-es,* ph, *co-phin,* ſh, *a-ſha-med,* th, *fa-ther,* ſc, *a-ſcend,* ſp, *a-ſpire,* ſt, *re-ſtrain,* tr, *re-trive.*

*3. *All words that remain intire, when their Prepoſitions and Terminations are taken from them, muſt be ſpelled by themſelves, as ſtand-ing, re-claim-ed, un-ex-pect-ed.*

See pag. 8. of Prepoſitions & Terminations.

Q. How

Q. How many kinds of ſyllables are there?

A. *There are two kinds of ſyllables; Long, as in huge, bare; Short, as in hug, bar.*

Ben Johnſon *tall's ſuch ſyllables, flat & ſharp, ſee how they jar together.*

Brain, bran. bite, bit. Cain, cane, can. care, car. cure, cur. fate, fat. fight, fit. gape, gap. hate, hat. hear, hire, her. lake, lack. main, man. mate, mat. mayd, made, mad. mean, men. neat, net. night, nit. note, not. one, on. ore, or. pile, pill. quake, quack. rage, rag. ripe, rip. rode, rod. ſeat, ſet. ſign, ſin. ſhine, ſhin. ſight, ſit. ſlight, ſlit.

Q. VVhen do you call a ſyllable long?

A. *I do call a ſyllable long when I take longer time to pronounce it, as take, fire.*

Q. VVhen do you call a ſyllable ſhort?

A. *I call a ſyllable ſhort when I take ſhorter time to pronounce it, as tak, fir.*

Q. VVhat makes a long ſyllable?

A. e, *at the end of a word, or a diphthong makes a long ſyllable.*

Except, *Done, gone, ſome, come*, are ſhort: *ſo ſome words that end in* -ve, *as abóve, behóve, give, glove, have, live, love, move.*

Q. Doth that e, in the end of a word keep its ſound?

A. e

A. e, *at the end of a word ſoundes not.*
Except in *Cloe, Phebe, Epitome, Jubile.*
So this e *ſoundes between the teeth letters, as cages, graces.*
Box-es, cloſ-es, church-es, fiſh-es, fox-es, hedg-es, ridg-es, noſ-es, preſſ-es, priz-es, roſ-es, wit-neſſ-es, wag-es.

Q. If e, at the end ſoundes not, what do you write it for?

A. e, *at the end ſerves only to make a ſyllable long, as hale, de-ſire, de-ſires.*

Q. VVhat if a vowel be added to the e, in the end of a word?

A. *The* e, *in the end of a word is loſt if a vowel be long, as love, lov-ing, hale, hal-ing.*
Except theſe endings *-ge, -ce,* before *-able,* as *change, change-able. peace, peace-able.* not *chan-ga-ble, pea-ca-ble.*

Q. Muſt you write *e,* at the end of a ſyllable made long already by a diphthong?

A. *It is needleſs to write* e, *at the end of a ſyllable made long by a diphthong, as gnaw, fear, weight: not gnawe, feare, weighte.*

Q. Muſt you never write *e,* at the end of a ſyllable made long by a diphthong?

A. *I muſt write* e, *at the end of a ſyllable made*

made long by a diphthong, to give a right sound to ſoft ſ, *to ſoft* th, *and to* -ce, -ge, -ve *as* pleaſe, ſoothe, peace, ſiege, leave.

Q. What makes a ſhort ſyllable?

A. *The joining of divers conſonants, or doubling the ſame, or leaving out* e, *at the end makes a ſhort ſyllable.*

Q. Is it needful to double the conſonant in words of one ſhort ſyllable?

A. *A word of one ſyllable is written with a ſingle conſonant, and the* e, *at the end left out, as* ſin, ſon, ſun, at, put, war.

Objection. Q. Are not all ſuch ſhort ſyllables printed in our old Bibles with a double conſonant, and *e*, at the end?

A. Yes, but every needleſs *e* at the end; with one of the double conſonants before it, is daſhed out of our Bibles, and books of later impreſſion. as ſin, ſon, ſins, ſons; not ſinne, ſinnes, ſonne, ſonnes.

Except
1. *add, odd, ſumm,* an *Inn*, a *cann*, *egg*, to *err*.
2. *And words of one ſyllable ending in* l, *or hard* ſ, *as* all, aſs.
3. *So we write not* e, *after* m, *in ſhort ſyllables, as kingdom, wiſdom.* Except, *ſome, come.*

Q. Why

Q. Why may not *e*, be put at the end of a ſhort ſyllable?

A. *It is ſelf-contradiction to put* e, *in the end, which makes a ſyllable long, after I have made it ſhort with two conſonants, as paſs, turn, dark; not paſſe, turne, darke.*

Except, e, makes a ſyllable long, as roſte, haſte, poſte; or *e*, after hard *ſ*, joined with another conſonant, as horſe, ſenſe; which *e*, beares a ſound before a ſhort *s*, as horſes, ſenſes; For the *s*, after *r*, without an, *e*, makes a ſoft ſound, as wars.

B.

Q. VVhen doth *b*, loſe it's ſound?

A. 1. b, *after* m, *in words of one ſyllable loſeth its ſound, as climb, dumb.*

2. b, *before* t, *loſeth its ſound, as doubt, debt, debter.*

C, *before e, or i.*

Q. When do you write, *c*, before *e*, or *i*?

A. 1.

A. 1. *I write* c, *before* e, *or* i, *in words derived from the Latine, that muſt retain their* c, *in them, as* ac-cépt, ſpé-ci-al, cir-cum-ci-ſi-on.

2. *In words that end in* -ace, -ece, -ice -uce, *as* mace, piece, ſlice, in-dúce, but -oſe, *with* ſ, *as* thoſe, noſe.

Object. Why will not ſ, ſerve as well as c, before e, or i?

See the Rules for S.

A. Becauſe ſ, between vowels ſounds like z, as peaſe, ad-viſe; but c, between vowels ſounds like hard ſ, as peace, ad-vice.

Except, a-báſe, to ad-víſe, ad-ver-tíſe, baſe, caſe, hy-pó-cri-ſie, pá-ra-diſe, prómiſe.

Obſerve that c, ſounds, like ſoft ſ, in fé-ci-ble, ſá-cri-fice, ſuf-fice. *C e*, ſound not in Glocelter, Worceſter.

C, joined with ſ.

Q. VVhen do you write c, after ſ, before e, or i?

A. I muſt write c, *after* ſ, *before* e, *or* i, *in theſe words deriven from the Greek and Latine, as* ac-qui-éſce, ſcépter.

But c, joined with ſ, ſoundes like k, as in ſce-le-ton, ſcép-tick; ſo c ſounds,

c, ſoundes like k, in a-cel-da-ma; c, ſoundes not in in-dict, in-dict-ed, in-dict-ment.

NCE.

Q. When muſt you write -n c e, in the end of a word?

A. *I muſt write* -n c e, *when there is the ſound of a hard* ſ, *in theſe ends of words*, ance, ence, ince, once, unce; *as* -dance, -hence, -ſince, ſconce, -dunce; *not where there is the ſound of a ſoft* ſ, *as ſins, pens.*

Except, Diſ-pénſe. En-hánſe, ex-pénſe, Fránk-in-cenſe. Hanſe. In-cénſe. Mít-tins. Rinſe, ré-com-penſe. Senſe, ex-pénſe, ſpenſe.

C, joined with x.

Q. When do you write c, after x?

A. *I write* c, *after* x, *in theſe words derived from Latine, as ex-céed, ex-cell.*

CH.

Q. What is the ſound of *ch*?

A. *Ch, in Engliſh words, and in words derived from French and Latine, ſoundes* *chee, *as in ap-proách, rich, chá-ri-tie.*

**Ch ſhould be called* chee, *to difference it from* ch, *that ſoundes* k.

TCH.

Q. When muſt you write *t*, before *ch*?

A. *I muſt write* t, *before* ch, *in ſhort ſyllables, as* catch, *ſcút-chi-on, wretch.*

CH ſoundes K.

Q. When doth *ch*, ſound like *k*?

A. Ch, *ſoundes like* k, *in words derived from the Hebrew, and Greek: as Chriſt, Ché-moſh, Mel-chí-ze-deck.*

Object. Why muſt you pronounce *ch* like *k*?

A. Becauſe this *ch*, is derived from thoſe letters which we now ſound like *k*, in Hebrew, and Greek, as ſchool, Ma-la-chi, Ec-cho, A-chis, á-nar-chie, án-chor, án-ti-chriſt, An-ti-och, ár-chi-tect, ár-chives. Cha-mé-le-on, cha-os, chá-rac-ter, Cha-ron, Cha-rybdis, chaſm, cá-te-chiſm, chí-roman-cie, chi-rúr-ge-on, chó-ler, chó-lick, chrí-ſten-dom, chro-nó-logie, chí-mi-cal. Eú-cha-riſt, eú-nuch, hié-rar-chie. In-cho-ate. Me-cha-nick, mé-lan-cho-lie, mó-narchie. páſ-chal, pá-tri-arch, ſché-dule, ſcheme, ſtó-mach. Za-ché-us. But, *ch*, in Ché-ru-bin, Rá-chel, Tý-chi-cus, arch, an ache, doth ſound as in ap-próach.

C K.

Q. VVhen muſt you write *c*, before *k*?

A. *In a ſhort ſyllable, I muſt write* c, *between the vowels, and* k; *but not between the conſonant and* k, *as Bank, backs, think, thick.*

Q. VVhat need is there of putting *c*, before *k*, in theſe ſhort ſyllables.

A. *Becauſe I cannot double the* k, *to make a ſhort ſyllable; therefore I write* c, *before it, as beck, heck-tick.*

G, *before* e, *or* i.

Q. How doth g, ſound before *e*, or *i*?

A. *G, before* e, *or* i, *ſoundes like* j, *as oblige, cól-lege.*

Objection. How do you know when to write *j*, and when to write g, before *e*, or *i*?

A. *Thoſe few words that are written with* j, *before* e, *or* i, *are to be found under the Rule of J.*

Q. VVhen muſt you write *d*, before *g*?

A. *I muſt write* d, *before* g, *in ſuch ſhort ſyllables, as Judge, know-ledge.*

Elſe it is ridiculous to write *e*, after g,

in the end of a word, but when it ſoundes like *j*, as for lo-ving, thing, lo-vinge thinge, like fringe, hinge.

Q. Doth the *g*, before *e*, or *i*, alwaies ſound like j?

A. *G, before* e, *or* i, *ſoundes like* ghee, *in An-ger, bég-ger, be-gin.*

Ar-gíle. be-get. cón-ger (eel) dag-ger, dog-get, drug-giſt. Ea-ger, fín-ger, for-gét. geeſe, geld, gid-dy, giſt, gig, gils, gild, gir-dle, girl, girt, give. hang-er, he-te-ro-gé-ne-ous, ho-mo-ge-ne-ous, hun-ger. méa-ger, món-ger. rág-ged, rúg-ged. ſtág-ger, ſtróng-er, tár-get, to-ge-ther.

G H.

Q. VVhat is the ſound of *gh*?

A. 1. *Gh ſoundes like* † h, *in Al-migh-ty, al-though.*

†*But the Ancients did, as the Welch, and Scots do ſtill pronounce* gh, *thorow the throat.*

Q. Doth *gh*, ſound like *h*, in all words?

A. 2. *Gh ſoundes* f, *in chough, cough, hick-cough, láugh-ter, e-nóugh, rough.*

Gu

Q. VVhat is the ſound of *gu* ?
A. *Gu ſoundes like* ghee, *as rogue, guide, tongue.*

This *u*, joined to the *g*, I call *u*, ſubjunctive, which ſerves only to make *g*, a palate letter.

Objection. VVhy do you write, *e* after *u* in theſe words ?
A. Becauſe, u, endes no word.

GN

Q. VVhen doth *g*, loſe its ſound ?
A. *G, before* n, *loſeth its ſound, as in feign, reign, ſign.*

H.

Q. VVhen doth *h*, loſe its ſound ?
A. *H, ſoundes not after* g, *or* r, *as Ghoſt, Rhe-to-rick.*
So *h*, ſoundes not in the end of words derived from the Hebrew, as I-ſai-ah, Je-re-mi-ah, Miſ-peh.

J

Q. VVhat need you make *jod* a different letter from *gee*, ſith they are both of a ſound?

A. *Jod is a different letter from* g, *becauſe.*

1. *Ge, is never uſed before* a, o, u, *but* jod, *as ma-jor, jour-ney, in-ju-ry, not ma-gor, gour-ney, in-gu-rie.*

2. *Becauſe of the Affinity that* jod, *keeps with its Original from other Languages, as Hal-le-lu-jah, ma-je-ſtie.*

Ab-jéct, ab-júre, A-do-ni-jah. Bén-ja-min. con-jéc-ture, cón-ju-gal, con-junc-ti-on, con-júre. de-jéct. e-ja-cu-lá-ti-on, e-jéct. jar, jéa-lous, jeer, jerk, jéſ-ſi-me. jó-cund. pér-ju-rie. re-jéct. ſúb-jec-ti-on.

L.

Q. Doth every word of one ſyllable in *l*, double the *l*?

A. *Every word of one ſyllable ending in* l, *that hath no diphthong in it, doth dou-*

ble the l, *as in Ball, bell, bell, bull, ſhall, well, fall, fill; not bawl, bayl, coyl.*

Q. VVhat if a ſyllable beginning with a conſonont be added to a *ll*?

A. *If a word ending with a ll, hath a ſyllable added to it, beginning with a conſonant, it loſeth one* l, *as ſhall ſhalt, welcom, ful-neſs.*

Q. VVhat if the ſyllable added to *ll*, begins with a vowel?

A. *If the ſyllable added to ll, begins with a vowel, the ll, remaines, as fall-eth, call-ed.*

Q. VVhat if a word of many ſyllables doth end in *l*?

A. *A word of many ſyllables ending in* l, *doth not double that* l, *as bu-ri-al, Ca-the-dral.*

Except thoſe words that bear the ſound upon the laſt ſyllable, as Excéll, ful-fíll, re-péll, re-béll; not a ré-bel, me-tal.

Q. Doth the *l*, joyned to another conſonant keep its full ſound?

A. *L, joined to another conſonant in theſe words loſeth its ſound, as Balk, ſalve, ſoundes like Bawk, ſave.*

So Bri-ſtol. Calf. Fal-con, fál-con-er, folks. Half, Hol-burn. Lin-coln. Mál-kin, málme-ſey. Sál-mon, ſtalk. Talk. VValk. Yolk.

N.

Q. VVhen doth *n*, loſe its ſound?
A. N, *after* m, *doth loſe its ſound*; *as Aú-tumn, damn.*

Có-lumn, con-demn, con-temn. Hymn: ſo, kiln: to Limn. Só-lemn.

P.

Q. VVhen doth *p*, loſe its ſound?
A. *P, after* m, *doth loſe its ſound, as tempt. So* p, *ſoundes not in Pſalms, receipt, up-brayd.*

PH.

Q. VVhat is the ſound of *ph*?
A. Ph, *ſoundes* f, *as pró-phet, phy-ſick, phi-ló-ſo-phie.*

Ph, in two diſtinct ſyllables, do bear their full ſound, as Cláp-ham, ſhep-herd.

Q.

Q

Q. VVhat is the ſound of *qu*?

A. Qu, *doth ſound like* k. *as li-quor, exché-quer.*

But Rhé-to-rick, púb-lick, pó-li-tick, muſt be written with *ck*, not *que*; becauſe they are written in Latine with a *c*, as *Rhe-to-ri-ca, pub-li-ca, po-li-ti-ca*; and the *k*, is added becauſe no word doth end in *c*.

S,

Q. How many fold is *ſ*, in ſpelling?

A. *The* ſ, *is twò fold.*

1. *Hard, as in aſs, loſs.*
2. *Soft, that ſoundes like* z, *as in As, loſe, bars*

Q. VVhen is the *ſ*, to be doubled?

A. *This hard* ſ, *is doubled in every ſhort ſyllable; as ex-ceſ-ſive, paſ-ſi-on; and in every laſt ſyllable without an* e, *at the end; as ex-ceſs, loſs, paſs.*

Except,
1. The ſingle *s*, that ſoundes hard in this, thus, yes.
2. The laſt *ſ* that ſoundes ſoft after a *ſſ*, as wit-neſ-ſes.
3. The laſt *s*, in words that end in *-ous*, as pre-ci-ous, pi-ous.

The

The ſoft ſ.

Objection. VVhy will not one ſ ſerve; as need-leſs, with one ſ, as well as with ſs.

A. Becauſe the ſoft ſ, between vowels, and in the end of a word, ſoundes like z: and your good women do know that needles, are not need-leſs, nor gaines, gai-neſs.

Q. VVhat if a ſyllable be added to this ſs?

A. *One of theſe* ſ s, *is loſt before a conſonant, as re-miſs, re-miſ-neſs: not before a vowel, as bú-ſi-neſs, bu-ſi-neſſes.*

Q. Doth ſ, between vowels always ſound ſoft, like z?

A. *S, ſoundes hard in Nouns, as a looſe man, a houſe, the uſe. But* ſ, *ſoundes ſoft in Verbs, as to looſe, to houſe, to uſe.*

Q. When doth ſ, loſe its ſound?

A. *S, loſeth its ſound in Viſ-count, Iſle, Iſ-land.*

Q. How doth the ſound of ſ differ from ſh?

A. *The ſ, ſoundes between the upper, and lower teeth cloſed together, as buſs, laſs, ſin.*

The ſh, *ſoundes thorow the lower teeth; buſh, laſh, ſhin. Thie as* ſh, *is di-*

vided

vided in Gref-ham, houſ-hold, miſ-hap-pen.

Q. How many kinds of ſ, are there, as to writing?

A. *The ſ, as to writing is two fold.* { 1. *Long ſ,* and 2. *Short, s.*

Q. When is long *ſ,* written?

A. *The long ſ, is written in the beginning, or middle of words. The little s, in the end or after another ſ, as ſeſ-ſi-ons, aſ-ſeſ-ment.*

T.

Ti.

Q. What is the ſound of *ti,* before a vowel?

A. Ti, *before a vowel ſounds like,* ſi *as Na-ti-on, pa-ti-ence, Die-ti-o-na-ry, Ga-la-ti-ans.*

Except { 1. *When ſ, goes before it, as fuſ-ti-on, com-buſ-ti-on, ſug-geſ-ti-on.*
2. Ti, *keepes its ſound if a word ending in* ty, *hath a ſyllable added to it, that begins with a vowel, as pit-ty, pit-ti-ons.*

Loſ-ti-er, migh-ti-er, plen-ti-ous weigh-ti-er, ſo Cour-ti-er.

Q. I

Q. How do you know when to write *ti*, before a vowel; and when *ſi*, ſith they are both of like ſound?

A. *I muſt write* ti, *not* ſi, *in words ending -a-ti-on, -i-ti-on, -as-ti-on, -ic-ti-on; as na-ti-on, con-tri-ti-on, fac-ti-on, ſic-ti-on.*

Except
1. *The hard* ſ, *in paſ-ſi-on, con-feſ-ſi-on, and in miſ-ſi-on with its compounds; as ad-miſ-ſi-on, com-miſ-ſi-on, in-ter-miſ-ſi-on, re-miſ-ſi-on, ſub-miſ-ſi-on.*
2. *The ſoft* ſ, *in con-ci-ſi-on, cir-cum-ci-ſi-on, con-clu-ſi-on, oc-ca-ſi-on, con-fu-ſi-on.*
3. *The* ſh, *in cu-ſhi-on, fa-ſhi-on.*

Q. What is the ſound of *th*

A. Th, *makes a hard ſound in thun-der, through, thick, thin,* &c. *And at the end of Numbers; as fifth, eighth, four-ti-eth.*

But th, *makes a ſofter ſound in That, thine, wor-thy, fa-ther.*

This th, *is but one letter in* Greek; *and it ſhould be called* the, *with a hard ſound in theſe words; and* the, *with a ſofter ſound in the next Rule.*

Be-néath, bró-ther, búr-then. Ei-ther. Far-thing, fā-thom. Hi-ther. Lea-ther. Móther. Neíther. Seethe, ſithe. Wéa-ther, whí-ther, wi-ther, wreathe.

Th,

Th, ſoundes hard in theſe *Nouns*, and ſoft in their *Verbs*. *Note.*

a Bath	to Bathe.
a Breath	to breathe.
a Cloth	to Clothe.
loath	to Loathe.
ſo for-ſóoth	to ſoothe.
a ſheath	to ſheathe.

V.

Q. What need you make (Ve) V, a different letter from U?

A. 1. *The* V, *ſoundes like ſoft* F, *and is often derived from it, as life lives, knife knives, grief griev-ous.*

2. *The* V, *muſt be written exactly where there is the ſound of ſoft* F, *to prevent miſtakes; as in u-vu-la, re-vive not re-viu, live not lin, grieve not griu.*

Of

Of VOWELS.

A, before L.

Q. How many fold is the *a*?

A. *The* a, *is two fold.*

1. *Small, as in made, face, fat.*
2. *Broad, which ſoundes like* au, *and is never uſed, but before* l, *as all, ſalt, ſcald.*

Ball, bald. En-ſtáll, en-thrall, e-ter-nal. Gall, gám-bals. Hall, halt. Mall, mú-ſi-cal. Small, ſtall, ſtalk. Vi-al.

Except, *a, before* l, *ſoundes like the ſmall a, in balm, hale.*

Cálm. Em-balm, én-trals. Hale, hal-low. Fál-low. Mál-lows, mór-tal. Per-pe-tu-al. Sá-lad, ſcale, ſhál-low. Tál-low. Wál-low.

Au, is written before l, in aſ-ſault, fault, Paul, vault, and aw, *in brawl.*

E.

Q. How many fold is the *e*?

A. *The*

A. *The* e, *is two fold.*

1. *Clear, as in let, beſt, ſin-cére.*
2. *Obſcure, like ſhort* u.

Q. When is the *e*, obſcure like ſhort *u*?

A. 1. *E, is obſcure when it is before* n, *as bea-ten, dó-zen.*

But *e*, ſoundes not in Moneth, Tueſday.

So the firſt *e*, ſoundes not in Scrivener, and the firſt *d*, and laſt *e*, do not ſound in Wed-neſ-day.

E, *after r, or l.*

3. *E, is obſcure when it muſt be written after, not before* l, *or* r, *in the laſt ſyllable, as lít-tle, luſ-tre.*

But *e*, obſcure, is written before *l*, or *r*, in the laſt ſyllable, in bát-tel, cát-tel, góſ-pel, grá-vel, mo-del, véſ-ſel. Ea-ger. Ví-ne-ger.

Objection, Why may not *e*, after *r*, or *l*, be left out?

A. Becauſe the *e*, after *l*, or *r*, makes a ſyllable; which cannot be without an expreſs vowel, as no-ble, a-cres, from no-ble, a-cre. *Not from Nobl, Acr.*

So this *e*, after *r*, or *l*, ſucceeds *e*, or ſome vowel in the original of moſt words

words of that Termination, as people, ha-bi-ta-ble, lu-cre.

From Fr. peuple. Lat. habitabile, lucrum.

Q. When doth *e*, ſound like *ee*?

A. *E, ſoundes like* ee, *in be, e-ven, é-ven-ing, Eng-land, Eng-liſh, he, here, me, ſhe, we, ye.*

I.

Q. How many fold is the *i*?

A. *The* i, *is three fold.*

1. *Long, as in bite, wild, fight.*
2. *Short, as bit, fit, ſit, ring.*
3. *Obſcure, like ſhort* u.

Q. When doth this *i*, ſound like ſhort *u*?

A. *The ſhort* i, *before* r, *ſoundes like ſhort* u, *in ſir, bird, firſt.*

Birch. Dirt. Fil-birds. Shirt. Third, thirſt, thír-teen.

Q. When doth *i*, loſe its ſound?

A. The i, *loſeth its ſound in bú-ſi-neſs, már-ri-age, Pár-li-a-ment.*

Ba-ſin. Cár-ri-age, cár-ri-on, cóu-ſin, cú-ſhi-on. Fá-ſhi-on. Rai-ſin. Vé-ni-ſon, So the ſound of the firſt *i*, is loſt in Mé-di-cine; and the ſecond *i*, ſoundes not in ſub-ti-li-ty.

Q. Doth

Q. Doth *i*, end a word?

A. I, *endes no word, ſome write* e, *after it in* Subſtantives, *as a* † *tie, a crie: and* y, *for* ie, *in* Adjectives, *as pretty, mealthy; and in* Verbs *as to ty, to cry.*

For ſo the Noun is eaſily made plural, as ties, cries.

Q. Does this *y*, remain if ſome ſyllables be added to it?

A. *If any ſyllable but* -*ing be added to* y, *in the end of a word it is turned to* i, *as ſtu-dy, ſtu-di-ous, ſtu-di-ed; but* y, *in ſtu-dy-ing.*

Becauſe you cannot put one i, before another, as ſtudiing. This y, is loſt in Students.

O.

Q. How many fold is the *o*?

A. *The* o, *is three fold.*

1. *Long, as in No, ſo, more, moſt.*
2. *Short, as in Lot, not, for.*
3. *Obſcure, like, ſhort* u.

Q. When does the *o*, ſound like ſhort u?

A. 1. *O, ſoundes like ſhort* u, *before* m, *or* n, *in the laſt ſyllable, as king-dome, come, Lon-don: ſo* o, *ſoundes* u, *in compa-nie, po-mel, con-duit, doſt, doth.*

2. *O, ſoundes like ſhort* u, *before* ve, *in a-bove, ap-prove, be-hove, dove, love, move. So the* o, *in plo-ver, ſho-vel; and the* o, *before* th, *ſoundes* u, *in bro-ther, mo-ther, o-ther, ſmo-ther.*

3. *O, soundes like short* u, *after* w, *as world, wo-man.*

Except. O, soundes like *ee* in wo-men: and *o*, long in wo, wore, a-woke.

O, loseth his sound in Dá-mo-sel.

Q. When does the *o*, sound like (woo) oo?

A. *O, soundes like* (*woo*) oo, *in Rome, do, shoe.*

Go. Hord. Mush-rom. Undo. Who, whore.

Q. When doth *o*, sound like *o-u*?

A. *O, before* l, *soundes like* o-u, *as old, hold, bol-ster.*

Except, 1. O, keepes its sound in dole, ex-tol, mol-ten, pole, scaf-fold, scrole.

2. Ou, in could, would, should, soul-di-er.

U.

Q. How many fold is the *u*?

A. *The* u, *is Two fold.*

1. *Short, as in but, must, burst.*

2. *Long, as in Lute, muse, re-fuse.*

As if it were the compound of iw.

Q. Doth

Q. Doth u, end a word?

A. *When* u, *endes a word I muſt write an* e, *after it, as true, ver-tue.*

U, ſoundes not in cón-ſtrue, miſ-cón-ſtrue.

Y.

Q. How many fold is the *y*?

A. *Y, is Two fold.*

1. *Y, is a conſonant before a vowel, as York, youth.*

2. *Y, is a vowel, when it followes a conſonant.*

Q. In what words muſt you write *y*, for *i*?

A. *I muſt write* y, *for* i, *in words dirived from Greek, as Preſ-by-te-rie, Mar-tyr.*

Of Diphthongs.

Q. How many kinds of Diphthongs are there?

A. *There are Two kinds of Diphthongs,*

1. *Proper.*

2. *Improper.*

Q. When is the diphthong called proper?

A. *That is a proper diphthong wherein both vowels keep their sound.*

There are twelve proper Diphthongs. { *ay ey oy*, *ai. ei ui*, *aw ew ow*, *au eu ou.*

Q. When is a diphthong called improper?

A. *That is an improper Diphthong that loseth the sound of one vowel.*

Q. How many improper Diphthongs are there?

A. *There are Eight improper Diphthongs.* { *ea ee ie eo*, *oa oo ui*, *on obscure, as in con-sin.*

Ai, and Ay.

Q. What is the difference between *ai*, and *ay*?

A. *As* ai, *ends no word, so* ay, *doth only end a word, and remaines before any endings added to it, as say, sayth, say-ing, sayd not said. Day days, not daies, nor dayes.*

Q. Doth *a-i* always keep its sound?

A. Ai, *soundes like* e, *in bar-gain, chaplain*

Against

A-gáinſt, chám-ber-lain, cur-tain. Plait-ed. Rai-ſin. Tra-vail. Wain-ſcot.

This diphthong *a-i* is parted in E-phra-im, Já-ir, Lá-iſh, Se-phár-va-im. *Note.*

Aw, and Au.

Q. What is the difference between *aw*, and *au*?

A. 1. *I muſt not write* au, *in the end of a word, but* aw, *as paw, claw.*

2. *Aw, ſounds broader then* au, *as dawb, haunt.*

This Diphthong is parted in Ar-che-lá-üs. Em-má-üs. Ni-cho-lá-üs. *Note.*

Ea.

Q. What is the ſound of *ea*?

A. Ea, *ſoundes* e, *d-r-a-w-n out long, as lead, weak.*

Except. Ea, *ſoundes ſhort* e, *in head réa-dy.*

Bed-ſtead, beard, bread, breadth, breaſt, breath. Dearth, death. Earl, ear-neſt, earth. Fea-ther. health, hea-ven. Learn, lea-ther. Mea-

Mea-ſure. Peal, plea-ſure. Re-hearſe. Search, ſtead, ſtea-dy, ſtealth, ſweat. ent, thread, threat en, trea-che-rie, trea-ſure. Wealth, wea-ther.

2. Ea, *ſoundes* ee, *in dear, ap-pear.* Blĕar-eyed. Chear, clear. Hear. Near. ead. Year.

3. Ea, *ſoundes* a, *in heard, heart, diſ-heart-en, heark-en, ſearge.*

Note. This diphthong is parted in Ce-ſá-re-a cre-áte. -le-á-zar. Ge-ne-á-lo-gie. Gí-be-ah. O-ce-an. Pa-ge-ant. Re-al. Ser-ge-ant. The-a-tre. Ven-ge-ance.

Ee.

Q What is the ſound of (double e,) *ee?*

A. Ee, (*double* e,) *ſoundes like* ye, *in meek, be-ſeéch, diſ-creét.*

Note. This Diphthong is parted in Az-re-ël. Be-ër-ſhé-ba, Be-za-le-ël,

Eu.

Q. What is the ſound of *eu?*

A. Eu,

A. Eu, *keepes his ſound in feud, neu-ter, plen-ri-ſie. But* eu, *ſoundes like* u, *in Mon-ſieur, a-dieu, lieu.*

This Diphthong is parted in Al-phë-us. Bar-ri-më-us.

Ey.

Q. What is the ſound of *ey*?

A. 1. Ey, *ſoundes* e, *in Cóun-trey, at-túr-ney.*

Objection. Why will not *e*, ſerve in ſuch words, as well as *ey*?

A. Becauſe *e*, at the end of a word ſoundes not, as hone, mone, add *y*, honey, money.

2. Ey, *ſoundes like* ee, *in val-ley Tur-key.*

Bar-ley. Mon-key. Parſ-ley. Tal-ley, Tan-ſey.

3. Ey, *ſoundes like* ay, *in they, obey.*

Con-véy, convéy-ance. O-bey-ſance. Prey (or ſpoil) ſur-vey, ſur-vey-or. Whey.

But *ey*, ſoundes *i*, in eye, eyes.

Ei.

Q. What is the ſound of *ei*?

A. 1. Ei, *ſoundes* e, *long in re-ceive, neigh-bour.*

2. Ei, *ſoundes like* ay, *in heir, feign, weight, Neigh-bour.*

Deign. Eight. * Fó-rein. Inveigh. to Neigh. Sreight, ſtréighten. Veins.

Perenſis

Note. This Diphthong is parted in A-the-iſt, A-the-iſm. De-i-tie. Po-ly-the-iſm.

Eo.

Q. VVhat is the ſound of *eo*?

A. Eo, *ſoundes* ee, *in péo-ple.* e, *in feof-fee léo-pard, jéo-par-dy.* But *eo, keepes its ſound in Thé-ó-ry.*

Dun-ge-on. Gi-be-on. Hi-de-ous. Me-te-or. Pí-ge-on. Ríght-eous. Súr-ge-on, ſcút-che-on. The-ó-lo-gie. Yéo-man.

Ew.

Ew.

Q. VVhat is the ſound of *ew*?

A. Ew, *keepes its ſound in brew-eſs, few, lewd, ewe. But ew, hath now obtained the ſound of* iw, *as new, jew-el.*

Ie.

Q. VVhat is the ſound of *ie*?

A. Ie, *ſoundes like* ee, *in cheif, be-lieve, piece.*

This Diphthong is parted in Audi-ence. Brí-er. Cli-ent, cló-thi-er. Di-er. E-li-é-zer. Qui-et. So when the *y*, is turned to *i*, as bú-ri-ed, bú-ſi-ed. Dri-ed. Eſ-pí-ed. Re-lí-ed. Studi-ed. *Note.*

Oa.

Q. VVhat is the ſound of *oa*?

A. Oa, *ſoundes* ô, *d-r-a-w-n out long, as boar, thoak.*

This Diphthong is parted in Co-acti-on *Note.*

ti-on, co-ā-gu-late. A-hi-nō-am. Bō-a-ner-ges. Gil-bō-ah. Je-ro-bō-am, Jō-ab. Mō-ab. Re-ho-bō-am.

To which add ex-tra-ōr-di-na-ry, Phá-ra-ōh.

Oy, Oi.

Q. VVhat is the difference between *oy*, and *oi*?

A. 1. Oi, *never endes a word, but* oy, *as boy, cloy.*

2. Oy, *ſoundes broader then* oi, *as moiſt, join-er, joint.*

Note. This Diphthong is parted in Ca-mo-īs. Loïs. Toï. Ze-bo-īm.

Oo.

Q. VVhat is the ſound of *oo*?

A. 1. Oo. *ſoundes long, like* woo, *as chooſe, broom.*

2. Oo, *ſoundes like ſhort* u, *in good, wool.*

Hood. Stood. VVood.

This Diphthong is parted in Bo-ōs, Bo-ō-tes. Co-ōs, La-o-co-ōn.

Ow.

VVhat is the ſound of *ow*?

A. 1. Ow, *keepes its full ſound in how, to bow, fró-ward.*

Al-low. Cow, có-ward. Now. Tó-ward.

2. Ow, *ſoundes like* o, *in be-ſtow know.*

A Bow. Flow. Glow, grow. Low, Thorow. VVin-dow.

3. Ow, *ſoundes like* woo, *in ár-row, pil-low.*

Bár-row, bór-row. Fál-low. Hál-low. Mor-row. Shad-dow, ſór-row, ſwal-low. VVín-dow, wíl-low, wín-now.

Ou.

Q. VVhat is the ſound of, *ou*?

A. 1. Ou, *keepes its full ſound in de-vóut, ſtout, fourth, our Sa-vi-our, ſtout.*

2. Ou, *ſoundes like* o, *in ſúc-cour, brought, en-déa-vour.*

Ad-

Al-thòugh, ar-mour. Be-há-vi-our. Clá-mour, có-lour. Em-báſ-ſa-dour, ém-pe-rour, ér-rour. Gourd. Hár-bour. Mán-nour. Nought. O-dour, ought. Rí-gour. *So*-li-ci-tour, ſoul. Though, thought. VVrought.

3. Ou, *ſoundes like* (woo) oo, *in couch, courſe.*

Diſ-cóurſe, Court, cour-ti-er.

4. Ou, *ſoundes like ſhort* u, *in cóu-ſin, dou-ble, cour-age.*

Ad-jóurn. Bloud. Cóu-ple, cóur-te-ſey. Diſ-cóu-rage, dóub-led. En-cóur-age. Floud, flóu-riſh. Jóur-ney, jóur-nal. Nóur-iſh. Oug-ly. *Scourge.* Tóuch-ſtone, tóuch-y. Young.

5. Ou, *ſoundes like* iw, *in youth.*

Ui.

VVhat is the ſound of *ui*?

A. 1. Ui, *ſoundes like* y, *in guide, build, to buy.*

Be-gúile, built, búy-er. Cír-cuit, cón-duit. Diſ-guíſe. Guile, guiſe, The Guilt, vér-juice.

2. Ui,

2. Ui, *sounds like* u, *in* suit, re-cruit, fruit.

Bruise, fruit-ful, fruit-less, juice, suitor, suit-a-ble.

This Diphthong is parted in Ambi-gü-i-tie, Frü-i-ti-on. Ge-nü-ine, grá-tü-i-tie. pu-ïs-sant, per-spi-cü-i-tie. Rü-in. *Note.*

VVe might add to these, some Latine Diphthongs, as *ea*, and *oe*, in words derived from the Greek, as Æ-në-as, Æt-na. Eu-bö-e-a, œ-co-no-mie. So-lœ-cism.

Of Pronunciation.

Q. VVhat is Pronounciation?

A. *Pronunciation is the right speaking of sentences, or words, according to the Accent, and the proper sound of every letter.*

Q. VVhat do you mean by Accent?

A. *An Accent is the lifting up of the sound of a sentence, or syllable.*

Q. How many kind of Accents are there?

A. *An Accent is either in* { *Sentences*, or *Words.*

Q. How

Q. How do you know what Accent to place upon every ſentence?

A. 1. *I muſt obſerve a cadencie, or letting fall of my voice, in a Parenthesis, or that clauſe that goes before a Period.*

2. *I muſt obſerve a* Selah, *or lifting up my voice before an Interrogation, or in a word that beares ſome Emphaſis.*

Object. How do you know where to place your Accent on a word of many ſyllables?

A. There is an Accent (or feſcue) marked on every vowel that is to be lifted up in words of many ſyllables, though I need not uſe the like in writing.

Q How will you remember where to place your Accent?

A. 1. *The Accent in words of many ſyllables is commonly on the third vowel from the laſt, as to-le-rá-ti-on, in-duſ-try, éx-cel-lent, ar-bi-tri-ment.*

2. *Words ending in* -ary, *have the Accent on the firſt ſyllable, as án-ni-ver-ſa-ry, tém-po-ra-ry, ár-bi-tra-ry.*

3. *Words that have many conſonants in the laſt ſyllable ſave one, have their Accent on that ſyllable, as e-térn-al, tranſ-cénd-ent: Not in éx-cel-lent.*

4. *Words*

4. *Words in* -ize, *and* -ure, *and such as have* -ei, *in the last syllable, have their Accent on the last syllable, as tem-po-rize, e-ter-nize, in-ure, en-dure, re-ceive, in-ter-feir.*

Object. What if the same word doth vary its Accent?

A. I must observe here that the Verbs have the Accents on the last syllable, the Nouns on the first.

Nouns,	*Verbs.*
Ab-sent	To ab-sént.
an ác-cent	to ac-cént.
a cé-ment	to ce-mént.
a cól-lect	to col-léct.
a cóm-pound	to com-póund
a cón-duct	to con-dúct.
a cón-vert	to con-vért.
a cón-tract	to con-tráct.
a cón-vey	to con-véy.
a dé-sert	to de-sé rt.
an éx-tract	to ex-tráct.
fré-quent	to fre-quént.
an ín-cense	to in-cénse.
an ób-ject	to ob-jéct.

An ó-ver-throw	To o-ver-thrów.
a pré-miſs	to pre-míſe,
a pré-ſent	to pre-ſént.
a ré-cord	to re-córd.
a ré-fuſe	to re-fúſe.
a ré-bel	to re-béll.
a ſúr-vey.	to ſur-véy.
a tór-ment	to tor-ment.

So Húmane when it comes before a ſubſtantive, as hú-mane learn-ing.

But hu-máne after a ſubſtantive, as Chriſt had two natures, The one Di-víne, the other Hu-máne.

Of

Of the Great Letters.

Q. VVhen are the Great or Capital Letters to be uſed?

A. That muſt be a great Letter which is,

The firſt Letter

1. In proper Names, as *Charles*, *England*.
2. In names of dignities, and offices, as your *High*neſs, Lord Ma-jor.
3. In names of Arts, as *Gram*mer, *Rhe-to-rick*.
4. In a Sentence, as the firſt in all writing, or afrer a Period.
5. In every Verſe.
6. I by it ſelf.

7. There muſt be all great Letters uſed
1. In Emphatical, or remarkable words, as God ſayd to *Moſes*, I AM hath ſent thee.
2. Sentences, as

BABYLON THE GREAT, THE MOTHER OF HARLOTS, AND ABOMINATIONS OF THE EARTH.

Of Points.

Points uſed in writing, are either in { *Words, or Sentences.*

1. Above the Words.

Points uſed in words are either,

1. *Apoſtraphus* is a Note written juſt over the place of a Vowel that is cut off; as *cloſ'd* for *cloſed*, *it's* for *it is*. But it is needleſs to write an *Apoſtraphus* where *s*, is ſet for *th*, as *loves* for he *loveth*: there being nothing omitted, only the *th*, which in ſound is but one letter, is changed into *s*.

2. *Dieresis* is a Note of a Diphthong parted into two ſyllables; as Ar-che-lä-us, Al-phë-us, Ce-ſa-rë-a.

2. In the Words.

1. *Hyphen* is a Note of connexion thus =, or rather thus -, when there is a compound word parted in the midſt, as *ſelf-love*, *heart-*

heart-searching; or when a word is parted at the end of a line, as *They are blessed that fear God, and work righteousness*; Where observe the letters of a syllable must not be divided at the endof a line.

Eclipsis is a piece of a line, to denote that some part of the verse is left out: as, 2.—

———When Vice comes to its height
And its full epha, then its very weight
Will ruinate it.———

3. *In the Margin.*

1. *Asterisk*, is a note of Illustration, so called from its Star-like form, thus, *. *

2. " Is a Note of Citation, when a thing is quoted from another Authour, thus ". "

3. *Index* is a Note like a fore-finger, pointing at what is remarkable in the Page, thus ☞. ☞

4. *Obelisk* is a Note of referring to the Margin, thus , †. †

5. *Section* is the beginning of a new head, marked thus, §. §

6. *Paragraph* is a mark put before an Authours name quoted, thus ¶. ¶

4. *Beneath the Line*

^ 7. To theſe add a *Caret*, or latin *Circumflex*, which is to ſhew where a word is forgotten, and placed above the line, is to come in, thus ^.

Points uſed in ſentences.

1. , A *Comma* is a ſhort ſtay, or Note of diſtinction between words in the ſame ſentence, when there follows ſomething depending on what went before: as, *I am perſwaded, that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things preſent, nor things to come, nor heigth, nor depth, ſhall be able to ſeparate us from the love of God in Chriſt Jeſus.*

2. : *A Colon*, is when there is full ſenſe, but all the ſenſe is not full out: it is commonly ſet before the reaſon given for what is layd down, thus: *The carnal mind is enmity againſt God: for it cannot be ſubject to the law of God.*

A Se-

A Semicolon is a middle diſtinction, when there is as much of the ſentence behind, as there is before: it is a greater ſtop then a *Comma*, & a little leſſer then a *Colon*. 3. ;

Truſt the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not on thine own underſtanding.

A Period, or a *full point*, is after a full Sentence, thus . 4. .

Acknowledge God in all thy ways, and he will direct thy paths.

A Parentheſis is a Note like two half Moons incloſing a Sentence, which may be uſed or omitted; yet the ſenſe remaining intire, thus ( ). *For I know that in me (that is, in my fleſh) dwelleth no good.* But in your writing, give as ſhort, and ſeldom occaſion for this Note as you can, leſt your Sentence be ſtuffed with it. 5. ( )

The Note of *Interrogation* is uſed always after a Queſtion, thus ? *What ſhall we ſay then to theſe things? If God be for us, who can be againſt us?* 6. ?

A Note of *Admiration* is when we break out into a ſuddain paſſion, thus ! *Hear O Heavens! and give ear O Earth!* 7. !

Letters

Letters for a Language referred unto in the Margin underſtand thus.

D. *Dutch.* Gr. *Greek.* S. *Saxon.*
F. *French.* H. *Hebrew.* Sp. *Spaniſh.*
G. *German.* I. *Italian.* W. *Welſh*
q. *quaſi*, as it were.

The Spelling all words that may be miſtaken.

1 A-báſe
2 a-báſh
áb-bey
áb-ject
ab-júre
a-bóard
ab-ó-liſh
ab-ó-mi-na-ble
a-bóve
3 ab-brídge
a-bróad
áb-ſence
ab-ſtáin
áb-ſti-nence
4 ab-únd-ance
ab-úſe
ac-cépt
ác-ceſ-ſa-ry
ac-céſs
ac-cla-má-ti-on
ac-co-mo-dá-ti-on
ac-cóm-pliſh
ac-cóunt-a-ble
ac-cóu-tre-ment
5 ac-créw
ac-cu-ſá-ti-on
6 ache
7 a-chíeve
ac-knów-ledge
ac-quáint
ab-qu'á'nt-ance
8 ac-qui-éſce
ac-quít
ac-quít-tance

1 From *ad* to, *Gr. βάσις*, a Foundation. *H.* בוש *bûſh*, he bluſhed.
3 *L. breve agere*, to abbreviate.
4 *L. ab* from and *undo*, to flow.
5 *F. accreu.*
6 *ἄχος achos* pain.
7 *F. acheuér.*
8 *L. acquiéſco.*

1. F. *adeiu* to God, q. I commit you to God.
2 F. *ad* to, & *jour* a day.
3 Arab. أَمِيرٌ
Amir, commander, ἅλς *als* Sea, *commander at sea.*
4. A right of presenting to a benefice.
5 F. *allarm.* q. all arm.
6 L. *alcoranum*
7 L. *alembicus.*
8 D. *af-lighten* to ease the horse.
9 L. *allégo.*
10 D. *al-maen-acht*, observations on all the moons in the year.
11 F. *a merci:* for he that offendes, puts himself upon the King's mercy.

a-cró-tick
act
ác-ti-on
add
ad-dí-ti-on
ad-dréss
ad-já-cent
1 a-diéu
2 ad-jóurn
ad-júdge
ád-junct
á-dle
ád-mi-ra-ble
3 ád-mir-al
ad-míſ-ſi-on
ad-mít-tance
ad-mo-ní-ti-on
ad-óp-ti-on
ad-o-rá-ti-on
ad-vánce
ad-ván-tage
ad-ver-tíſe
ad-víſe
4 ad-vóu-ſon
áf-fa-ble
af-fáirs
af-flíc-ti-on
áf-flu-ence
af-fráid

a-fréſh
af-frónt
a-gáinſt
á-gent
á-gi-tate
a-grée-able
á-ga-rick
á-gue
air, aí-ry
5 al-árm
6 ál-co-ran
ál-chy-mie
7 a-lém-bick
á-li-e-nate
8 a-líght
9 al-lége
al-lú-ſi-on
10 ál-ma-nack
ál-mond
á-lo-es
a-loóf
ál-pha
al-thóugh
a-máze
am-bá-ges
am-bi-déx-ter
am-bí-ti-on
11. a-mérce-ment
á-mi-a-ble

am-

am-phi-thé-a-tre
a-mu-ní-ti-on
a-ná-ly-ſis
a-ná-lo-gie
á-nar-chie
a-ná-the-ma
án-ceſ-tors
án-chor
an-chó-ves
án-ci-ent
án-cle
ánd-i-ron
an-gé-li-ca
án-ger
án-gle-rod
An-gle-ſey
án-guiſh
1 á-niſ-ſeed
an-nóy-ance
án-ti-chriſt
an-tí-pa-thie
án-tique
án-ti-type
a-páce. á-pho-riſm
a-pó-ca-lyps
a-pó-cry-pha
a-pó-ſtle
a-pó-the-ca-ry
á-poph-thegm
ap-pa-rí-ti-on
ap-péal
ap-péar-ance
ap-péaſe
ap-per-táin
ap-pláud
ap-pláuſe
áp-ple
2 ap-prén-tice
3 ap-pré-ti-ate
ap-próach
ap-pro-bá-ti-on
ap-próve
4 á-pri-cock
á-pron
á-ra-ble
arch
a-ríght
a-ri-ſtó-cra-cie
a-ríth-me-tick
a-rith-me-tí-ci-an
ár-mour-er
5 ár-que-buſe
6 ar-ráign
ar-ríve
ár-ti-cle
7 ár-ti-chock
ar-tí-fi-cer
a-ſcénd
aſ-cér-táin
a-ſcríbe

1 Gr. ἀνισον. aniſon.
2 F. apprenti. Sp. aprendiz a learner.
3 L. ad & pretium, to eſteem at a high rate.
4 L. q. in aprico coctus, ripened in the ſun.
5 F. arquebuſe.
6 F. arranger, q. jugere rem to make one guilty.
7 J. articiocco
8 D. ſchow.

1 a-skéw
á-ſpect
aſ-pér-ſi-on
a-ſquínt
aſ-ſáult
aſ-ſéſ-ment
aſ-ſéſ-ſors
aſ-ſe-ve-rá-ti-on
aſ-ſígn
aſ-ſí-zes
aſ-ſó-ci-ate
aſ-ſwáge
a-ſtó-niſh
a-ſtráy
a-ſtró-lo-gie
á-the-iſm
á-the-iſt
at-témpt
at-túr-ney
a-váil
a-vénge
2 a-vouch
áu-di-ence
áu-gre
áu-tumn
áwk-ward
a-wry
áxle-tree

1 D. *Schouw.*
2 F. *Bouche* mouth, to affirm to ones face.
3 D. *ballaſt*, from *bal*, uſeleſs, and *laſt*, a burthen.
4 F. *banquét.*
5 F. *banque*, & L. *ruptus* broken.
6 L. *Par* equal, and gain.
7 F. *Barricáde* from *barriques* Veſſels filled with earth to ward off the ſhot of the enimie.
8 D. *Baſcha.* L. *Baſſa*, a Turkiſh word for a General.

B.

Ba-bóon
back-bíte
badge
bádger
báf-fle
bág-gage
bai-liff
or bai-lie
bai-li-wick
bá-lance
ball
3 bál-laſt
balk
bál-ſom
4 bán-quet
5 bánk-rupt
báp-tiſm
6 bár-gain
barge
bár-ley
bár-rel
7 ba-ri-cá-do
bár-row
bár-ton
Bá-ruch
baſe
8 báſ-ſa, or ba-ſhá

1 bá-

1 bá-ſin
2 baſ-to-ná-do
bár-tle-dore
baud. bail
bdél-li-um
bead. beam. bean
beard. beaſt
be-á-ti-tude
3 beáu-tie
be-cáuſe
bé-dle
béd-ſtead
beech. beef
4 Be-el-zé-bub
bée-tle
be-gét
bég-ger
be-gín-nings
be-gúile
be-hálf
be-há-vi-our
be-héad-ed
be-hóld
be-hóld-en
be-hóv-eth
belch
be-líeve
bél-low
be-lów
be-móan
bench
be-néath
bé-ne-fice
be-ne-fí-ci-al
be-né-vo-lence
be-níght-ed
be-réave
bé-ryl
be-ſéem
be-ſhréw
bée-ſom
be-ſtów
be-tróth
be twéen
be-twíxt
be-wáyl
be-wítch
bíl-li-ard
birch. bird
bírth-right
bitch. blains
5 blá-ſon
blaſ-phéme
bléar-ey-ed
blé-miſh
bléſs-ing
blew. bloud.
blow
broad. boat
bóiſ-te-rous

1 Sp. *Bacin.*
2 F. *Baſton* a cudgel.
3 F. *Beauté* from *beau* pretty.
4 The Prince of devils. Eph. 2.2. בעל זבוב *Baal zabub* the maſter of Flies.
5 *Blaſón* to ſet forth.

bold. ból-ſter
bolt
bónd-age
1 bón-fire
bón-grace
boon. boot-hoſe-top
2 booth
bó-rage
Bó-re-as
bó-ſom
bótch-er
bou-get
bought
bráce-let
brain
brám-ble
branch
brá-ſen
brá-ſi-er
braſs. brawl
brawn. breach
breadth. breath
breaſt. brew
bréw-eſs
bréw-houſe
3 brick
bric-kle
bridge. brí-dle
brief. bright
bríſ-tle
broach. broad
bró-ken
brood. brook
broom
bró-ther
brought
brów-beat-en
bruiſe
búb-ble
búck-et
búck-ler
búck-ram
búg-bear
build. built
búl-finch
búl-wark
bunch
bún-dle
bún-gle
búr-geſs
búr-then
bú-ſi-neſs
bút-cher
búy-er
búy-ing

1 F. *bon*, good.
2 W. *bwth*.
3 W. *bric*.
4 F. *cabús*.
4 F. *chetif*, a baſe, mean wretch.

C.

Cá-bage
cage. Cain.
2 Cái-tif. calf
call-ing

cáll-ing
1 Ca-me-ráde
Cá-mo-mil
Cám-phire
cán-cel
cán-dle
cá-pa-ble
ca-pá-ci-tie
2 cap-a-pé
3 ca-pou-chíns
4 ca-prí-chi-ous
cáp-ti-ous
5 cár-bun-cle
cár-caſe
cár-ri-on
6 car-róuſe
7 ca-ſhíre
cáſ-tle
caſe
cá-ſu-iſts
cá-ta-logue
cá-ta-ract
ca-tárrh
cátch-pole
cá-te-chiſm
ca-thé-dral
cá-tho-lick
ca-va-líer
cáu-dle
caught caulk

cáuſe-leſs
cáu-ſey
cé-len-dine
cé-le-brate
ce-léſ-ti-al
cé-re-mo-nie
cér-tain
cér-ti-fie
8 cer-ti-o-rá-ri
cháf-finch
9 chalk
chál-lenge
chá-lice
chám-ber
chám-ber-lain
cha-mé-le-on
chá-mo-let
chá-mois, *or*
10 ſhá-mois lea-ther
chance
chán-cel-lor
chán-dler
change
chánge-a ble
chā-os.
cháp-lain
chá-rac-ter
11 chár-coal
charge

1. F. *camerâde a chamber, or cabin-fellow.* L. *Camera a chamber.*
2 L. *a capite ad pedē*, from top, to toe.
3 E. *Friers* ſo called from *ca. pouche a cowl they wear.*
4 Sp. *capricho* humorſom, whimſicall
5 L. *pyróp us* a precious ſtone of fiery redneſs
6 F. *carrouſél*
7 F. *caſſér*, to break up a company of ſouldiers.
8 A writ to remove a cauſe to the Chancery.
9 W. *calch.*
10 F. *chamois* a wild Goat.
11 L. *carbo.* D. *Kole.*

chaſe

chaſe. chaſm
chaſte
chaſ-tiſe
Chát-ham
cheap
chéap-en
cheek-teeth
cheeſe
Ché-re-thite
chér-rie
Ché-ru-bin
1 chéſt-nut
chew
chíb-bol
chíck-en. chief
chíl-blain
child
chíld-hood
2 chi-mé-ra
chím-ney
chí-ro-man-cie
chi-rúr-ge-on
chí-ſel
chó-le-rick
chó-lick
chooſe
chó-riſ-ter
chó-ſen. chough
Chriſt
chríſ-ten-dom
Chríſt-mas
chró-ni-cle
chro-nó-lo-gie
chry-ſo-lyte
chúr-ches
chy-miſts
chy-mi-cal
cín-ders
3 cí-na-mome
cí-pher
cír-cle
cír-cuit
cir-cum-cí-ſi-on
cir-cúm-fe-rence
cír-cum-ſpect
cír-cum-ſtance
4 cí-ſers
cíſ-tern
cí-ti-zen
cí-vet
cí-vil
clean. clear
cleave
climb
cloak
clóiſ-ter
cló-ſes
clothes
5 clyſ-ter
coach. coaſt

1 F. *chaſtaigne*
2 L. *Chimæra* (as the Poets feign) had the head of a Lion, the belly of a Goat, and the tail of a Dragon. It is uſed for idle fancies
3 L. *Cinnamomum.*
4 L. *Ceſura* from L. *Recido, reciſum,* to pare or cut.
5 L. *Lyſter.*

1 co-chi-néil
cóck-neigh
cóc-kle
co-eſ-ſén-ti-al
2 cóg-ni-ſance
co-ín-ci-dent
col-léc-ti-on
3 cól-lege
col-lógue
cólts-foot
có-lumn
comb
com-búſ-ti-on
come
cóme-ly
4 com-ménce
cóm-pa-nie
com-plai-ſánt
com-plá-cen-cie
com-pléat
com-pléx-i-on
com-póſe
com-po-ſí-ti-on
com-púl-ſi-on
con-céal
con-démn
con-de-ſcén-ti-on
con-júnc-ti-on
cón-ju-rer
cón-ſci-ence
cón-ſe-quence
cón-ſerve
con-ſpí-cu-ous
cón-ſtrue
con-ſúmp-ti-on
con-tá-gi-on
con-táin
con-témpt
con-témp-ti-ble
con-tí-nu-ance
con-tra-díc-ti-on
con-trí-ti-on
con-tról
cón-tro-ver-ſie
cón-ven-ti-cle
con-vérſe
con-véy
con-véy-ance
cón-voy
cook
cóo-per
co-ó-pe-rate
co-ór-di-nate
Có-os
5 có-pie
có-phin
cór-di-al
có-lo-la-rie
cor-reſ-pón-den-cie
coſ-mó-gra-phie

1 Sp. *Cochinilla* a little worm breeding in the ſhrub called *Holy Oak*.
2 F. *Cognoiſſance*.
3 L. *Collegium*.
4 F. *Commencér*, to begin.
5 F. *Copie*.

cóſ-

cóſ-tard-mon-ger
cót-ten. couch
có-vie
cóul-ter
cóun-ter-feit
cóun-ter-pain
cóun-ter-vail
1 coun-trey
2 cóu-rage
cou-rá-gi-ous
court
cóur-te-ſie
cóur-ti-er
có-vet-ous
ców-ſlip
cóx-comb
crác-kle
crá-fiſh
crawl
cre-áte
cré-di-ble
creep
creé-ple
cré-viſe
crícket
crím-ſon
crook. croſs
cróſ-cloth
crót-chet
crouch

1 D. Kontrey.
2 F. cou-rage.
3 Sp. cuerpo a body, en cuerpo, without a cloak.

crumb
crúmp-foot-ed
crút-ches
cryſ-tal
cúck-old
cúck-quean
cúc-kow
cúd-gel
3 cu-ér-po
cúp-board
cú-ri-ous
cúr-tain
cú-ſhi-on
cúſ-tom
cym-bal
cy-nick

D.

Dáb-ble
dáf-fo-dil
dág-ger
dái-ſie
dám-mage
dám-na-ble
dán-ger
dáugh-ter
dance. daunt
dawb. dawn
day.

dá-

dá-zle
dead
dearth
death
1 de-báuch
2 de-bo-náir
3 debt
dé-ca-logue
de-céive.
de-céit
de-cíde
4 de-cí-pher
de-cóc-ti-on.
de-crée
de-dúct
deed. deep
de-fénce
5 de-vóir
de-fí-ci-ent
de-flú-xi-on
de-fráud
de-fráy
de-fúnct
de-gé-ne-rate
de-jéct-ed
deign-ed
dé-i-tie
de-lí-ci-ous
de-líght
dé-luge
de-lú-si-on.
de-míse
6 dé-ni-son
de-nóunce
de-pló-ra-ble
de-créase
de-rí-si-on
de-scénd
de-sér-ti-on
de-scríp-ti-on
de-sígn
de-spáir
dés-pi-ca-ble
despíse
de-strúc-ti-on
7. dé-vil
dí-a-logue
díc-ti-o-na-ry
díf-fe-rence
díf-fi-cult
di-gést
díg-gest
8 de-lí-ri-um
di-grés-si-on
dí-li-gence
9 dí-o-cese
di-ó-ce-san
dis-á-ble
dis-a greé
dis-al-lów.

1 Sp. *Debaucher* to make lewd.
2 F. *Debonnáire* courteous.
3 L. *debitum*.
4 To open a thing written in ciphers.
5 F. *Devoir*, dutie.
6 q. *Dane's son* or free-man.
7 S. *de evil*, the evil one.
8 L. *delirium* dotage, giddiness.
9 L. *Diœcesis*.

dis-an-núl
dis-ap-póint
dis-á-ster
dis-búrse
dis-cérn
dis-chárge
dis-cíple
dis-cláim
dis-cóurse
dis-fran-chíse
dis-górge
dis-guíse
dis-heárt-ed
dis-hó-nour
dis-mán-tle
dis-o-bé-di-ence
dis-ob-líge
dis-pá-rage
dis-pátch
dis-pénse
dis-pláy
dis-po-sí-tion
dis-sén-ti-on
dis-si-mu-lá-ti-on
dís-so-lute
dís-tance
dis-tínc-ti-on
dis-tín-guish
ditch
di-vórce

Dó-eg
does
dóg-ged
dolt
doom
door
1 dó-zen
dóu-ble
dóub-let
doubt
dóu-a-ger.

E.

Each
éa-ger
éa-gle
ear. earl
éar-neſt
éar-wig
eaſe. eat
eaves
2 é-cho
3 ec-cén-trick
4 éc-ſta-ſie
é-de-fi-eth
e-dí-ti-on
eel
ef-féc-tu-al
éf-fi-ca-cie

1 Sp. *dozéna*
2 Gr. ἠχὼ echo.
3 That hath no center, or moveth out of it.
4 Gr. ἔκστασις a trance, transport.

ef-

ef-fí-ci-ent
ef-fí-gi-es
ef-fú-ſi-on
e-gré-gi-ous
e-ja-cu-lá-ti-on
e-jéct
eight
eí-ther
él-bow
e-léct
é-le-phant
eln
em-báſ-ſa-dor
em-bréw
em-broí-der
ém-bry-on
e-mér-gent
é-mi-nen-cie
1 em-páir
ém-pha-ſis
ém-pi-rick
en-cóur-age
en-cróach
en-déa-vour
en-gén-der
én-gine
2 Eng-land
en-hánſe
en-líght-en
én-ſign
en-ſtáll
en-ſúe
en-tán-gle
én-ter-priſe
en-tíce
en-tí-tle
en-tréat
én-vi-ous
3 e-phé-me-ris
E-pi-cu-ré-ans
e-pi-dé-mick
é-pi-logue
e-pí-pha-nie
é-pi-taph
e-pí-to-me
e-qui-nóc-ti-al
é-qui-page
eſ-chéw
e-ſpé-ci-al-ly
e-ſpóuſe
4 eſ-qúire
éſ-ſence
eſ-téem
eſ-tréat
e-ty-mó-lo-gie
e-ván-ge-liſt
eú-cha-riſt
eú-nuch
ex-ám-ple
ex-céed

1 F. *in & pire* worſe to diminiſh.
2 D. *engh* narrow, & land.
3 L. *ephemeris* daily regiſter of things.
4 F. *eſcuyér.*

ex-céll
ex-cépt
ex-céſs
ex-chánge
1 ex-ché-quer
ex-ſíſe
ex-cíte
ex-créſ-cence
ex-e-cú-ti-on
ex-émpt
éx-er-ciſe
2 ex-pénſe
ex-po-ſí-ti-on
ex-préſs
ex-tóll
ex-trín-ſe-cal
ex-úl-ce-rate
eye.

1 F. *Eſchequér.*
2 L. *expenſum.*
3 F. *fantaſie*, from *fantaſque* fantaſtical.
4 An oath taken by the Tenant to be true to the Landlord.
5 D. *feofatus*, one entruſted a *feodum*, or fee ſimple eſtate, to be improved for the publick good.

F.

Fá-ble
fá-brick
fa-cí-li-tie
fadge
fág-got
fái-ries
fái-ring
fál-con
fall
fál-low
fál-len
fálſ-hood
fa-ná-tick
3 fán-ſie
fáu-cet
fault
fá-vour
4 fé-al-tie
feaſt
féa-ther
féa-ture
fé-ci-ble
feé-ble
feel.
fél-low
5 fée-ffee
fetch
féw-el
fíc-kle
field. fierce
fif-téen
fight. fire
firſt. flail
flá-gon
flaunt. flaw
fledge. flight
flít-ter
flock. floud
floú-riſh

flowr-

flowr-de-lúce
folk. force
fór-ci-ble
1 fó-rein
fóre-head
2 fór-feit
for-lórn
fór-ti-eth
fought
fóur-teen-night
or 14 nights
fránk-in-cenſe
fraught
fréc-kles
frée-dom
friend
fron-tíer
fruit
fru-í-ti-on
fúnc-ti-on
fúſ-ti-an

G.

Gain-ſay
3 gal-li-máf-rie
gár-lick
gár-ri-ſon
gáu-dy
4 gá-vel-kind
geeſe
géld-ing
ge-ne-á-lo-gie
gé-ne-ral
gé-net
gé-ni-us
gén-tile
ge-ó-gra-phie
ge-ó-me-trie
George
géw-gaws
ghoſt
gíb-bet
gím-let
gír-dle
girt. glaſs
glá-ſi-er
glance
Gló-ceſ-ter
gló-worm
go. goad
gore. goat
góld-finch
góod-wife
góoſ-berry
góſs-hauk
góſ-ſip
5 góſ-pel
guard
gra-mér-cy

1 F *Forein.*
2 F. *Forfaict.*
3 Hoche-pot meates eaten in gallies.
4 D. *Kind* a child. *q* give all *Kind* his part.
5 S. *Gods ſpell*, Gods power. 1 Cor. 1. 18. D. *Gods ſpiegel*, Gods looking-glaſs. 2 Cor. 3. 18.

gráſ-hop-per
grá-ſier. graſs
gra-tú-i-tie
gráy-head-ed
green
Gréſ-ham
1 grey-hound
grid-i-ron
grief. grieve
gríev-ous
2 gró-cer
growth
grudge
gúd-ge-on
guíd-ance
guide
gúil-ty
guiſe

H.

3 Há-be-as cor-pus
Há-chi-lah
hác-ney
4 hál-cy-on
5 hal-le-lú-jah
half
háng-er
hand-ſom
háp-pen
hár-bin-ger
hár-bour
hát-ches
hát-chet
háugh-ty. hawk
Há-za-el
health
héark-en
heath
héa-ven
Hé-brew
6 héck-tick
hedge-hog
heed. heel
héi-fer
height
hé-li-o-trope
7 hé-mi-ſphere

1 L. *Græcus canis*, becauſe firſt uſed among the Greeians.
2 L. *groſs* great becauſe he ſells by the great.
3 A Writ to remove a priſoner to the upper bench.
4 Gr. ἁλκυών *halkyon* from its 14 daies breeding upon the ſea; and there being no tempeſt in the interim, gives name to halcyon daies.

5 *hallelu* הללו praiſe ye with all intenſeneſs of heart יה *jah* Pſal. 68 4. Gods name as his being is from himſelf. Exod. 3 14. and gives a being to all. Acts. 17. 25.

6 *Gr.* ἑκτικὸς *hecticós*. 7 ἡμισφαίριον *hemiſphairion*, the compaſs of the viſible heaven

1 há-ra-cane
hé-rauld
here-áf-ter
he-ró-ick
her-má-phro-dite
hé-ron
hé-re-ro-dox
he-te-ro-gé-ne-ous
hick-cough
or hick-ot
hí-er-ar-chie
hí-e-ro-gly-phicks
high. hitch
hóa-ry
hógs-head
Hól-burn
hold. hó-mage
hó-mo-gé-ne-ous
hó-nour-a-ble
hood
hóod-wink
ho-rí-zon
hórſe-cour-ſer
2 hótch-pot
hóſt-ler
3 hóugh-ed
hóur-glaſs
hóuſ-hold-er
how-bé-it
how-ſo-é-ver
húc-cle-bone
hún-ger
hymn
hy-per-bó-lical
hy-pó-cri-ſie
hy-ſop

I.

Ják-a-napes
já-cinct
jág-ged
4 Jail, *or* goal
já-ni-za-ries
jáve-lin
5 jáun-dice
jaw-teeth
jéa-lous
jeer. jerk
John. join
6 jóin-ture
jóur-ney
jú-bi-le
Jú-da-iſm
judge
júg-gle
ju-riſ-dic-ti-on
júſ-tice
júſ-tle
íl-neſs

1 An irreſiſtible wind, from Sp. *arancar*, to pull up by the root.
2 F. *hoche-pot*.
3 See *Joſh.* 11. 9.
4 F. *Geôle.*
5 F. *jaulne* yellow.
6 F. *jomdre*

í-mage
im-mó-va-ble
im-pár-ti-al
im-péach
im-pá-ti-ent
im-plí-cite
im-pós-si-ble
im-po-sí-tion
1 im-pós-teme
in-ac-cés-si-ble
in-cén-di-a-ry
in-cénse
in-cór-ri-gi-ble
in-dé-li-ble
in-díct-ment
in-dis-cré-ti-on
in-dís-so-lu-ble
in-dúl-gence
in-dúce
in-fál-li-ble
in-fléx-i-ble
in-flíct
in-fú-si-on
in-gróss
in-qui-sí-ti-on
in-sá-ti-a-ble
in-scríp-ti-on
in-sti-tú-ti-on
in-suf-sí-ci-en-cie
in-tel-léc-tu-als
in-ter-cés-si-on
ín-ter-course
in-véigh
in-véi-gle
in-ví-si-ble
2 í-ron-mon-ger
ir-rá-ti-o-nal
ir-re-con-cí-la-ble
í-si-cle

1 ἀποστημα apostema.
2 S. Monger.
a Merchant.
3 L. Labyrinthus.
4 D. Lackey.
5 S. Lamb.
1 G. lachen.

K.

keen. keep
két-tle
kít-chin
knead. knée
knight. know
knów-ledge
knúc-kle.

L.

3 Lá-by-rinth
lá-chish
4 lác-key
lá-i-tie
5 lamb
lám-prey
lánd-lord
lánd-scape
lán-guage.

lán-

ſán-tern
lár-geſs
laſ-cí-vi-ous
1 laugh
Láun-dreſs
law. lawn
láw-yer
lean. leap
learn. leave
ſeek. lees. leet
Léi-ceſ-ter
length
2 liev-té-nant
li-cence
light. limn
Lín-coln
load. loaf
loath
Ló-gick
3 lóur-den
Ló-zenge
lúſ-tre
Ly-di-a
ly-rick

M.

Ma-ca-róns
má-ce-rate
ma-ga-zín
ma-gí-ci-an
má-giſ-trates
má-jeſ-tie
main-táin
Má-la-ga ſack
mál-me-ſy
mál-lows
4 malt
5 má-nage
mán-ger
mán-tle
má-nu-ſcript
6 már-gin
már-je-rom
7 Már-ques
már-row
már-ri-age
már-tin-mas beef
már-tyr
míſ-ce-lan
or maſ-ſe-lin
máſ-ſa-cre
máſ-tive dog
Ma-the-ma-tí-ci-an
8 máu-gre
maw. me
mé-dow
méa-ger
9 méa-ſels

1 G. *Lachen.*
2 F. *Lieutenant.*
3 F. *Lourd* ſluggiſh & *Dane.*
4 D. *Malt.*
5 q. *Manu agere.*
6 L. *margo, marginis.* I. *margine.*
7 Sp. *marqués.*
8 Sp. *maulgré,* in ſpite of.
9 D. *meaſelen.*

1me-

1 me-chá-nick
mé-di-cine
mé-grim
2 mé-lan-cho-lie
Mel-chí-ze-dech
mél-low
mér-cer
mér-chan-diſe
mére-mayd
me-ta-mór-pho-ſis
mé-ta-phor
me-thég-lin
mé-thod
mílch-cow
mílk-pail
mín-gle
míſ-chief
miſ-cón-ſtrue
míſ-triſs
miſ-prí-ſi-on
mít-tins
míx-en
mó-i-ſtie
3 moneth
món-ſieur
mó-ney
mór-taiſe
4 mórt-gage
mór-phew
Moſá-i-cal
move. moyſt
mulct
mu-ní-ti-on
múr-rain
mu-ſtá-chi-o
mú-tu-al
Myrrh
myr-tle
myſ-te-rie
my-te-lé-ne
my-thó-lo-gie

1 F. *Mechanique* an ignoble handicrafts man, of μηχανη an Art.
2 Gr. μέλας black, & χολη choler.
2 F. *Meſpris*, neglect in not revealing Treaſon.
3 G. *Monat.*
4 F. *Mort* death, & *gage* a pawn; bound to be the creditor for ever.

N.

Náugh-ty
ná-vil
near
né-ceſ-ſa-ry
neck. need
née-dle
néigh-bour
né-phew
néſ-tle
night
nó-ble
noiſe
nón-age. nón-ſuit
noon. notch
nó-tice. nó-vice
nút-meg

Nymph

O.

Oak. oath. oats
obéy. obéy-ſance
1 ob-líge
ob-líque
2 ob-ſcéne
ób-ſta-cle
ób-ſti-na-cie
ob-ſtrúc-ti-on
ob-táin
oc-cá-ſi-on
ó-ce-an
oc-cu-pá-ti-on
oc-cúr-rence
œ-có-no-mie
óf-fice
óf-ten-times
óint-ment. old
om-ní-ſci-ent
ó-nyx-ſtone
ó-pen. O-phir
op-por-tú-ni-tie
op-po-ſí-ti-on
op-préſs
ó-ra-cle
3 O-range
ór-chard
ór-di-nance
ó-ri-fice
ór-phane
o-do-rí-fe-rous
ó-ſi-er
4 Oſ-trich
óu-ches
ó-ven
o-ver-ſé-er
ought.

P.

Pace
pá-ci-fie
page
pá-ge-an-trie
paint
pá-lace
pám-phlet
5 pá-nick-fear
pá-ne-gy-rick
6 pán-to-fles
7 pá-ra-diſe
párch-ment.
pár-lour
pár-me-ſan-cheeſe
pár-ſley
párſ-nip
par-ti-á-li-tie
pár-tridge

1 L. *obligo.*
2 L. q. *ob ſcænam*, baudy, filthy, fit for a ſtage play.
3 F. *Orange*, L. *pomum aurantium.*
4 F. *autruche*
5 From the terrifying idol *Pan.*
6 Pantofels. ſlippers.
7 L. *paradiſus.*

páſ-chal
páſ-ſa-ble
páſ-ſi-on
páſs-o-ver
patch
pá-ti-ence
pá-tri-arch
pawn
peá-cock
pearch. pearl
pear-máin
pé-de-gree
pén-knife.
per-céive
per-dí-ti-on
pér-ju-rie
pé-ri-wig
péw-ter
Phá-raoh.
phéa-ſant
phé-nix
Phí-liſ-tines
phle-bó-to mie.
1 phlegm
2 phthiſick
phré-ne-tick
phy-ſí-ti-an
phy-ſick
phy-ſi-óg-no-mie
pick-ax
píc-kle
piece
pierce
pí-e-tie
3 pí-ge-on
píl-low.
pín-cers
4 pí-o-ner
píp-pin
pitch
pítch-fork
plague
pláiſ-ter
pláit-ed
pleaſe
pléa-ſure
ple-béi-an
pledge.
pléi-a-des
pléu-ri-ſie
plí-a-ble
plight
pló-ver
5 plough.
plunge. poach
pó-e-trie.
pói-ſon
pó-li-cie.
po-ly-ga-mie
pó-ly-the-iſm

póme-

1 *Gr.* φλέγμα *phlegma.*
2 *Gr.* φθίσις *phthiſis* corruption, cough of the lungs.
3 *F. pigeon.*
4 *F. pionnier* an underminer
5 *D. Ploegh.*

pome-grá-nate
pó-mel
Pór-cu-pine
1 pórt-cul-lis
pórt-grave
2 port-mán-teau
po-ſí-ti-on
póſ-ſi-ble
pót-tage
pót-tin-ger
poul-dá-vis
pór-trai-ture
prác-tice
preach
pré-cept
pré-ci-ous
pre-cíſe
pre-de-céſ-ſor
pre-dic-ti-on
pre-é-mi-nen-cie
pré-ju-dice
pre-míſe
pré-miſ-ſes.
3 pre-mu-ní-re
pre-ſáge
pré-ſci-ence
pré-ſence.
pre-ſúmp-ti-on
pre-ſúmp-tu-ous
pre-ténce
príc-kles
prieſt
prím-roſe
prince,
prí-ſon
4 prí-vi-lege
pro-céſ-ſi-on
pró-di-gie
pro-dúce
5 pro-fáne
pró-fi-ta-ble
pró-ge-nie.
pró-greſs
pró-logue
pró-miſe
prompt
pró-phe-cie
pro-pi-ti-á-ti-on
pro-pí-ti-ous
pro-rógue
pró-ſe-lyte
pró-ſpect
pro-téc-ti-on
prove
pró-vi-dence
pró-vince
pro-ví-ſi-on
pro-ví-ſo
pró-voſt
prune

1 *F. Pórte & coulér* a door to ſlip down, *port &* Sp. *grevela* govern.
2 L. *porto*, & *F. manteau*, a cloak-bag.
3 A forfeiting of ones goods to the King, and perſon at mercy. *L.* from *præmunire* to forcifie the Crown with ſtatutes againſt Popiſh uſurpations.
4 L. *privilegiũ*
5 L. *profanus.*

Psalm
púb-lick
púd-dle
pu-ís-sant
pú l-ley
pú-mice
punch
pú-nish
1 pur-lóin
púr-ple
pur-súe
2 poúr-sui-vant
or púr-se-vant
pur-vóy-er
pyg-mies
py-ra-mids

1 L. *Fur* a thief, *& loin*, from such as pick the fat of the loin.
2 F. *poursuyvre* to pursue.
3 *Gr.* χορὸς *chorus* a quire.
4 F. *recognoissance* a bond of record, an acknowledging.

Q.

Quack
quá-dran-gle
quail. quaint. quash
qué s-ti-on
quíb-ble
quíck-en
quínt-es-sence
3 quí-ris-ter
or chó-ris-ter
quoil
quoit

R.

Rá-dish
rage. rág-ged
rám-pier
rán-cle
rán-sack
rán-som
rá-pi-er
rás-pis-ber-ry
or rásp-ber-ry
re-a-líze
re-as-sûme
re-cíde
re-céipt
ré-cep-ta-cle
re-céive
re-cí-tal
4 re-cóg-ni-sance
ré-cre-ate
re-déem
re-démp-ti-on
re-dúce
re-én-trie
re-stráin
re-ge-ne-rá-ti-on
ré-gi-ment
ré-gis-ter
re-héarse. re-jéct
re-jóice

re-

re-í-te-rate
re-léase
re-líeve
ré-liques
re-lúc-tan-cie
re-míss
1 ren-de-vous
re-ne-gá-do
re-néw
rén-net
re-nounce
re-péal
re-pe-tí-ti-on
re-plé-vie
re-príeve
re-próach
re-próve
ré-qui-em
ré-qui-site
rére-ward
réf-cue
re-síde
ré-si-due
re-sign
re-so-lú-ti-on
ref-pón-si-ble
re-taín
re-ta-li-á-ti-on
re-sur-réc-ti-on
re-treát
re-vé-nue
re-víew
re-vólt
rhé-to-rick
rheum
rhéu-ma-tism
2 rí-band
3 ri-baul-drie
rich. ridge
rí-fle
rígh-te-ous
rí-gour
rinse
rogue
rol-ling
rood. roof. rooft
rów-el
rú-i-nous
rú midge.

S.

4 sá bel
sá-chel
sa-cri-fice
5 sá cri-lege
sá-dle
saf-fron
sage. saint
6 sá-lad

1 F. *rendez-vous.*
2 q. *rebind.*
3 F. *ribaulderie*, obscenitie.
4 D. *sabel* black in blazon.
5 L. *sacrilegium.*
6 F. *saláde.*

sá-

ſa-la-rie
Sá-liſ-bu-ry
ſál-low. ſalt
ſalt-ſél-ler
ſánc-tu-a-rie
ſá-phyre
ſa-tiſ-fác-ti-on
ſá-tur-day
ſá-tyr
ſauce. ſáu-cer
ſau-ci-ges.
ſáu-cie
ſá-vin
ſawn. ſaith
ſáy-ing
ſáx-i-frage
ſcáb-bard
ſcald. ſcáf-fold
ſcán-da-lous
ſcár-ci-tie
ſcár-let
ſcé-le-ton
ſcene
ſcép-ter
ſché-dule
ſcheme
ſchiſm
ſchó-lar
ſchool
ſci-á-ti-ca
ſcí-ence
ſcórch-ed
1 ſcot & lot
ſcourge. ſcreak
ſcratch
ſcriéch-owl
ſcrí-ve-ner
ſcroll
ſcrú-ple
ſcúf-fle
2 ſcút-chi-on
ſcy-thi-ans
ſeam. ſéam-ſtreſs
ſearch. ſéar-cloth.
ſearge
ſéa-ſon-a-ble
ſé-cre-cie
ſéc-ti-on
ſe-dí-ti-on
ſeig-nou-rie
ſél-vidge
3 ſenſe
ſén-ſi-ble
ſen-ſu-á-li-tie
ſép-tu-a-gint
ſé-pul-chre
ſé-ra-phim
ſér-vice-a-ble
ſéſ-ſi-ons
ſéven-fold

1 F. *eſcot*, common tallage. hence *ſhot* a reckoning.
2 L. *ſcutum* a ſhield.
3 L. *Senſus*.

ſé-ven-night
ſéw-et
ſhác-kles
ſhá-dow
ſhál-low
ſhám-bles
ſhár-pe n
ſhaſh. ſhe
ſhéep-ſhea-rers
ſhép-herd
ſhé-riff
ſhew
ſhíb-bo-leth
ſhíl-ling
ſhirt
1 ſhoe. ſhóve
ſhó-vel
ſhrew. ſhrewd
Shréwſ-ber-ry
ſhrink
2 ſhróve-tide
ſíck-neſs
ſiege. ſigh
3 ſieve
ſíg-net
ſí-lence
ſím-ple
ſim-plí-ci-tie
ſí-new
skíl-let
skír-miſh
ſleep. ſlew
ſlick. ſlight
ſlink. ſluce
ſlúg-giſh
ſmack. ſmall
ſmál-lage
ſmál-let
ſmó-ther. ſmooth
ſnatch. ſneak
ſneeſe, or neeſe
ſnée-vel. ſnow
ſó-ci-a-ble
ſo-cí-e-tie
ſó-journ
ſó-lace
ſó-lemn
ſo-lí-cite
ſo-lí-ci-tous
ſó-lœ-ciſm
ſóme-time
ſoot. ſoothe
ſó-phiſ-trie
ſóu-thern-wood.
ſór-ce-rie
ſór-row
ſought. ſource
ſpár-row
ſpawn. ſpeak
ſpé-ci-al

1 D. *Schoe.*

3 The time of auricular confeſſion, or ſhriving.

3 *From* σείω *ſeio* to ſhake. D. *ſijve.*

ſpé-ci-fie
ſpé-ci-ous
ſpéck-led
ſpeech. ſpeed
ſpéc-ta-cle
1 ſpé ra-ges
ſper-ma-cé-ti
ſpew. ſpie
ſpi-ri-tu-al
ſpoil. ſponge
ſprawl
ſpread. ſpruce
ſprin-kle
ſquá-drons
ſqueak. ſqueeſe
2 ſqí-nan-cie
or ſquincie
ſquint. ſquirt
ſqui-ril
ſtág-ger
ſtain. ſtall
ſtalk. ſtanch
ſtán-dard
ſtá-ti-o-ner
ſtéa-dy
ſteaks. ſteel
ſtéw-ard
ſtíc-kle
ſtí-fle. ſtír-rup
ſtitch, ſtock

1 q. *Aſparagus* the herb *Sparage.*
2 F. *Eſquinancie.*
3 F. *ſubdain.*

ſtóc-kings.
ſtó-mach
ſtó-ma-cher
ſtoop. ſtóp-pel
ſtrá-dle. ſtrain
ſtraw. ſtream
ſtréigh-ten
ſtrength
ſtretch. ſtrick-en
ſtróng-er
ſtrúg-gle
ſtúb-ble
ſtú-dents
ſtú-di-ed
ſtú-dy-ing
ſúb-ject
ſub-or-di-ná-ti-on
ſub-pæ-na
ſúb-ro-gate
ſúb-ſtance
ſuc-céed
ſuc-céſs
3 ſúd-dain
ſuf-fice
ſuf-fí-ci-ent
ſug-géſt
ſuite ſúit-or
ſúit-a-ble
ſúl-phur
ſúmp-ter horſe

ſúmp-

súmp-tu-ous
su-per-fí-ci-al
su-per-stí-ti-on.
súp-ple
su-pré-ma-cie
súr-cin-gle
súr-feit
1 súr-plice
súr-rep-ti-ti-ous
sus-péct
sus-pí-ti-on
swad-dle. swag-ger
swarm. swash. sweat
sweat. sweep
sweet. swéet-ten
sy-co-more
sy-co-phant
sym-pa-thie
symp-tom
sy-na-gogue
sy-nod
2 sy-rup
sys-tem.

T.

Tá-ber-na-cle
tá-ble
tach. táckle
3 t áf-fe-tie
tái-loür
talk. tál-low
tán-sey
tár-get
tár-ry-ing
taught
tau-tó-lo-gie
teach. teats
téa-zels
tem-pés-tu-ous
ter-rés-tri-al
tes-ti-mó-ni-al
thatch. the-a-tre
The-o-lo-gie
thé-o-rie
thíck-en
4 thief. thím-ble
think. third
this-tle
though. thought
thread. thréat-en
threed. thrésh-er
thrésh-old
thrice. throat
thúrs-day
thwack. thwart
tíc-kle
tí-gre
tíl-lage
tí-mo-rous

1 L. *Superpellicium.*
2 Gr. *σύρυπος syrupos.*
3 I. *Taffetá.*
4 D. *Deif.*

toad. tomb
tóoth-ache
Tó-phet
torch. tór-toiſe
touch. tóu-chie
tóuch-wood
tough
trá-ces
trades-men
1 trá-fique
tranſ-ác-ti-on
tran-ſcén-dent
tranſ-í-ti-on
tran-ſub-ſtan-ti-á-ti-on
tráy-tor
2 trá-vail
tréa-che-rous
tréa-ſon
tréſ-tle
trí-a-cle
tríc-kle
trí-fle
trí-umph
tró-phie
tróu-ble-ſom
trough. trú-and
truce. trúc-kle
trún-che-on
3 túeſ-day
tu-í-ti-on
twí-light
tym-pa-nie
type
ty-ran-níze.

V.

Vá-li-ant
vá-lour
vá-ri-ance
vault. vaunt
Ve-né-ti-ans
vén-ge-ance
4 vé-ni-ſon
vé-nom
vér-de-greace
vér-dict
5 vér-juice
ví-car
vice-gé-rent
vi-cíſ-ſi-tude
6 víc-tu-als
víc-tu-a-ling-houſe
view. víl-lain
ví-ne-get
ví-new
víſ-count
ví-ſi-on
vói-age. voice

1 F. *Trafique.*
2 F *travail.*
3 G. From *Tuiſco* the firſt Leader of the Germans from the tower of Babel.
4 D. *veniſon.*
5 F. *Verjus.*
6 F. *victuailles*

vo-

vo-lúp-tu-ous
vouch-ſáfe.

U.

Un-ac-céſ-ſi-ble
un-ac-cúſ-tom-ed
un-ac-quáint-ed
1 ún-cle
un-cón-ſci-o-na-ble
ún-couth
únc-ti-on
un-dáunt-ed
un-féign-ed
un-fóld
im-mó-va-ble
un-quénch-a-ble
un-ſá-ti-a-ble
un-ſéarch-a-ble
up-hól-ſter
up-bráyd
úp-right
úſh-er
uſ-que-bágh
ú-ſu-al
ú-vu-la

W.

Wád-ham
wâ-ger
wá-gon
wárd-robe
wáſ-ſail
waſp
wáſt-coat
weak. wealth
wéa-pon
wéa-ry
weave. wedge
2 wéd-neſ-day
weed. week. weep
weé-ſel
what-ſo-é-ver
wheat. wheel
whee ſe. whey
who. whóre-dom
3 wí-dow
will. wíl-low
wín-now
wíſe-dom
wít-neſs
wíz-zard
wó-man
womb. wood
wóod-cock
wó-ven
Wór-ceſ-ter
wór-ri-ed
wórſt-ed

1 F. *Oncle.*
2 From *woden* a German General.
3 L. *Vidua.*

woóf-ted
wórm-wood
wrap
wreathe
wrinch-ing
wretch-ed.

Y.

Yawn
yean
yél-low
York
young
yóung-er

Z.

Zá-a-nan
záb-di-el
za-ché-us
zeal
zéa-lote
zó-ar
zó-di-ack
Zuph.

The

The numeral Letters, with their equivalent Figures.

I	One	1	*XXX*	Thirty	30
II	Two	2	*XL*	Forty	40
III	Three	3	*L*	Fifty	50
IV	Four	4	*LX*	Sixty	60
V	Five	5	*LXX*	Seventy	70
VI	Six	6	*LXXX*	Eighty	80
VII	Seven	7	*XC*	Ninety	90
VIII	Eight	8	*C*	Hundred	110
IX	Nine	9	*CC*	two hundred	200
X	Ten	10	*CCC*	three hundred	300
XI	Eleven	11	*CD*	four hundred	400
XII	Twelve	12	*D*	five hundred	500
XIII	Thirteen	13	*DC*	six hundred	600
XIV	Fourteen	14	*DCC*	seven hundred	700
XV	Fifteen	15	*DCCC*	eight hundred	800
XVI	Sixteen	16	C[I]	nine hundred	900
XVII	Seventeen	17	[I]	Thousand	1000
XVIII	Eighteen	18	II [I]	two thousand	2000
XIX	Nineteen	19	X[I]	ten thousand	10000
XX	Twenty	20			

Observe, That V being the fifth vowel stands for five, which being put foot to foot makes X, and the old Roman [(C) the first letter of Centum, hundred being cut in the middle makes L fifty, and the old Roman CIↃ (M) the first letter of Mille is a thousand. All which being put together, do make up the number of the beast, which is MDCLXVI. And when a lesser Number goes before a greater, it is so much deducted out of it, as IV four. XL forty: but when a lesser comes after a greater it is so much an addition to it, XV fifteen.

Observe also that *l.* over any figure stands for *libra*, a pound. *s.* for *solidus* a shilling. *d.* for *denarius* a penny. *ob.* for *obolus* a half-penny. *q.* for *quadrans* a farthing, as

li	*s*	*d*	*ob*	*q*
01	10	11	*ob*	*q*

The Names of all the Books in the Old and New Teſtament, with their breviatures as they are quoted, and the Number of their Chapters.

Ge-ne-ſis, *Gen.*	50	Ec-cle-ſi-aſ-tes, *Eccl.*	12
Ex-o-dus, *Exod.*	40	The ſong of So-lo-mon, *Cant.*	8
Le-vi-ti-cus, *Lev.*	27	I-ſai-ah, *Iſa.*	66
Num-bers, *Num.*	36	Je-re-mi-ah, *Jer.*	52
Deu-te-ro-no-mie, *Deut.*	35	La-men-ta-ti-ons, *Lam.*	5
Jo-ſhu-a, *Joſh.*	24	E-ze-ki-el, *Ezek.*	48
Jud-ges, *Jud.*	21	Da-ni-el, *Dan.*	12
Ruth.	4	Ho-ſe-a, *Hoſ.*	14
1 Sa-mu-el, 1 *Sam.*	31	Jo-el.	3
2 Sa-mu-el, 2 *Sam.*	24	A-mos, *Am.*	9
1 Kings, 1 *Kin.*	22	O-ba-di-ah, *Obad.*	1
2 Kings, 2 *Kin.*	25	Jo-nah, *Jon.*	4
1 Chro-ni-cles, 1 *Chro.*	29	Mi-cah, *Mic.*	7
2 Chro-ni-cles, 2 *Chro.*	36	Na-hum, *Nah.*	3
Ez-ra, *Ezr.*	10	Ha-bak-kuk, *Hab.*	3
Ne-he-mi-ah, *Neh.*	13	Ze-pha-ni-ah, *Zeph.*	3
Eſt-her, *Eſth.*	10	Hag-gai, *Hag.*	2
Job.	42	Ze-cha-ri-ah, *Zech.*	14
Pſalms, *Pſal.*	150	Ma-la-chi, *Mal.*	4
Pro-verbs, *Prov.*	31		

The Books of the New Teſtament.

Ma-thew, *Math.*	28	1 Ti-mo-thy, 1 *Tim.*	6
Mark, *Mar.*	16	2 Ti-mo-thy, 2 *Tim.*	4
Luke, *Luk.*	24	Titus, *Tit.*	3
John, *Joh.*	21	Phi-le-mon, *Phil.*	1
Acts, *Act.*	28	He-brews, *Heb.*	13
Ro-mans, *Rom.*	16	James, *Jam.*	5
1 Co-rin-thi-ans, 1 *Cor.*	16	1 Pe-ter, 1 *Pet.*	5
2 Co-rin-thi-ans, 2 *Cor.*	13	2 Pe-ter, 2 *Pet.*	3
Ga-la-ti-ans, *Gal.*	6	1 John, 1 *Joh.*	5
E-phe-ſi-ans, *Eph.*	6	2 John, 2 *Joh.*	1
Phi-lip-pi-ans, *Phil.*	4	3 John, 3 *Joh.*	1
Co-loſ-ſi-ans, *Col.*	44	Jude.	1
1 Theſ-ſa-lo-ni-ans, 1 *Theſ.*	5	Re-ve-la-ti-on, *Rev.*	22
2 Theſ-ſa-lo-ni-ans, 2 *Theſ.*	3		

The Spelling of the hard Names in the Bible.

A

A-a-ron
A-bel-beth-má-a-chah
A-bi-a-ſaph
A-bi-a-thar
A-bi-é-zer
A-bi-gail
A-bi-jah
A-bi-ſha-har
A-cél-da-ma
A-chaí-a
A-chiſh
A-chi-to-phel
A-do-ní-jah
Æ-né-as
A-ha-ſu-é-rus
A-hi-ma-az
A-i-ja-lon
A-phé-us
A-ri-och
A-phek
A-qui-la
Ar-e-o-pá-gite
A-ri-el
A-ró-e-rite
A-phák-ad
Aſaph
Aſ-ri-el
Aſ-ſy-ri-ans
A-zâ-re-el

B.

Ba-al-pé-or
Ba-al-zé-phon
Bá-a-ſha
Bá-chuth
Ba-ra-chí-ah
Báth-ſhu-a
Bel-ſhâz-zar
Beth-ſhé-meſh.
Be-zâ-le-el
Bo-an-ér-ges
Bo-ó-tes
Bó-az.

C.

Cái-a-phas
Cá-na-an
Ca-pér-na-um
Cáph-to-rim
Cé-phas
Chal-dé-ans
Có-os
Créſ-cens
Cré-ti-ans.

† Achitophe

D.

D.

Di-ó-tre-phes

E.

E-gypt
E-lí-a-ſaph
E-lí-ho-reph
E-lí-o-é-nai
E-li-za-beth
E-má-us
Eph-ra-im
Eph-rath
Eph-ron
E-pi-cu-ré-ans

G.

Ga-li-lé-ans
Gí-be-ah
Gí-be-o-nites
Gí-de-on

H.

Há-chi-lah
Ha-ſha-bí-ah
Hel-kah-ház-zu-rim
Hé-pher
He-ze-kí-ah

I.

Ja-a-zí-ah
Ja-a-za-ní-ah
Já-chin
Ja-há-le-el
Jáh-ze-el
Já-no hah
Já-phet
Ja-phí-a
Ja-ſhó-be-am
I-[illegible]-bod
Je-[illegible]-á-el
Je-hó-ja-chim
Ja-hói-a-da
Je-hó-ſa-phat
Jéph-tha
Jé-ri-cho
Je-ro bó-am
Jéſ-ſe
Jéſ-re-el
Jó-ſeph
Jó-tham
I-phe-dei-ah
I-ſa-ac
Iſh-bo-ſheth
Iſ-ſa-char.

L.

Lá-chiſh
Lá-iſh
Ló-is
Ly-ſí-ma-chus
Mac-ca-bé-us
Ma-há-le-el
Ma-her-ha-lal-háſh-baz
Mal-chí-jah
Mém-phis
Me-hú-ja-el
Me-phí-bo-ſheth
Miph-kad
Miſ-re-photh-má-im
Miz-peh
Mó-ab
My-te-lé-ne

N.

Ná-a-man
Ná-om
Náp-tha-li
Ne-bu-cad-néz-zar
Nép-to-ah
Ner-gal-ſhá-re-zar
Ne-to-pha-thite
Ni-có-de-mus
Ni-cho-lá-i-tan
Nym-phas.

O.

O-phir.

P.

Pé riz-zite
Phá-ra-oh
Phá-ra-oh-Ne-cho
Phá-rez
Phé-be
Phe-ní-ci-a
Phi-líſ-tines
Phí-ne-has
Phlé-gon
Priſ-cíl-la

R.

Rá-a-mah
Rá-phah
Ré-chah
Re-ho-bó-am
Rém-phan
Ré-pha-im

S.

Sa-bé-ans
Sáb-te-cha

Sey-

Scy-thi-ans
Shé-chem
She-pha-tí-ah
Shé-phu-phan
Shéſh-baz-zer
Shi-me-i
Shíph-rath
Sho-phuch
Sí-me-on
Smyr-na
Sóſ-the-nes
Sté-pha-nus
Sy-char
Sy-ri-an
Sy-ro-phe-ní-ci-an

T.

Ta-ca-nath-chí-loh.
Thár-ſhiſh
Theſ-ſa-lo-ní-ca
To-bí-ah
Tó-phet
Tri-phé-na
Ty-chi-cus
Tyre

V.

Va-jé-za-tha
Vá-ni-ah
Vóph-ſi
U-phaz.
U-rí-ah
U-rí-el.

Z.

Zá-a-nan
Záb-di-el
Za-ché-us
Zaph-na-pa-a-né-ah
Zá-phon
Za-ré-a-thites
Zá-re-phath
Zé-bo-im
Zé-eb
Ze-lo-phé-had
Zé-pha-thah
Ze-ra-hí-ah
Ze-rai-ah
Ze-rú-i-ah
Zí-be-on
Zí-chri
Zid-kí-jah
Zíl-thai
Zí-phron
Zó-ar
Zó-phah
Zú-ri-el
Zu-ri-ſhád-dai.

The

The Difference of words of like ſound.

1 *Abbat*, or *ábbot*, a Prelate of Monks.
abét to maintain. to ſet on.
Abel the ſecond ſon of *Adam*.
áble ſufficient, mighty
abſolute without exception.
abſoléte out of uſe.
acéptance the entertaining of a thing.
acceptátion the taking of a thing in this, or that ſenſe.
accidence introduction to Grammer.
accident chance, caſualtie.
incident ſubject to caſualtie.
2 *accómpt* reckoning.
accóunt eſtéem.
Achor the firſt valley the Iſraelites enterd in the land of *Canaan*.
ácorn that growes on Oaks.
ácre a meaſure of ground, 40 pole in length, 4 in breadth.
aim to level.
alms gifts to the poor.
alás oh, wo is me.
a laſs, a young maid.
Ale drink made of Malt.
ail to trouble, as what *ails you?*
álias otherwiſe.
Alice a womans name.
áloes the juice of the herb *aloe*.
álley a narrow paſſage.

1 L. *Abbas.* I. *Abbate.* 2 F. *Cómpte.* L. *Computus.*

alley

ally to associate by marriage.
alóud with a loud voice.
allówed approved.
áltar on which they sacrifice.
álter to vary. change.
Ammon, *Lot*'s cursed son.
Amnon, *David*'s first born.
Amon king *Manasseh* his son.
ánnals chronicles.
annual yearly.
Apóllo a heathen idol.
Apóllos a converted Jew.
Appollyon the destroyer: the devil.
áries one of the 12 signs.
órrice a plant
arrows we shoot with.
arrówse to stir up.
1 *arras* rich cloth for hangings.
2 *harrass* to toil, or tire out.

from *Arras* town in *Artois* where this cloth was first made. *Harrássar.*

Asa a good king that destroyed idolatry.
Ahaz a wicked king that set up idolatrie.
ascént a going up by steps.
assént an yielding with the understanding.
consént an approving with the will.
ass a dull beast.
ash a tree.
as, for example, like
ask to enquire.
ax to hew wood with.
acts great deeds.
ant a pismire, emmet.
aunt mother's sister.
árrant meer, very
érrand business that one goes about.
assáy to try, prove.
éssay a trial of our actions, a short discourse.
assístants helpers.
assistance help.
attach to take hold of a body.
attáque to face about in

in a ſea fight.

B.

Bábble to prate.
Bábel confuſion. *Babylon.*
báble a toy for children.
bachelaur of Arts.
1 *bácheler* one unmarried.
bácon ſwines fleſh dried.
bácon on a hill.
bácon to nod at.
badge a token, mark.
bach ſo many loaves as are baked at once.
bail to put in ſecuritie.
bald that hath loſt his hair.
ball to play with.
bal to crie out.
bál the idol of the Sidonians.
báley for huſbandry.
báliol the founder of Baliol college in Oxon.

balm precious balſom from a ſhrub in Judea.
baulm an herb.
bay a colour, a tree.
bay a road for ſhips. ſtop for water.
bay ſalt, of *Bayonne* in France.
bays a garland, of bay leaves. 1 F. *bachelier*
baiz thin frize.
bait enſnaring meat.
make-bate that breeds diſcord.
beat to ſtrike.
bane poiſon, miſerie.
banes marrimonie.
ban or curſe.
band for the neck, an army.
bándie to follow a faction.
bond for money, or to tye things with, impriſonment.
Barbara a womans name.
Barbarie a part of Africa.

bár-

bárberrie a tree.
bark of a tree. to bark.
barque a little ſhip.
Berk-ſhire.
1 *bárriſter* one allowed to plead at the bar.
bárratour a troubleſom wrangler.
appáritor a ſervant belonging to the Biſhops court.
baſe diſhonourable.
baſs viol.
báttel, or *battail*, a fight.
báttail arráy in order to fight.
báttle to diet in a college.
báttlement rails on the houſe top.
báttledore to play, or beat clothes with.
be is, are.
bee that gathers honey
bear a beaſt. to carry.
beer that we drink.
bier to carry a corps upon.

L. *Barriere*, debate.
F. *Bieure.*
Sp. *Bevér.*

2 *bíever* a fine hat.
3 *béver* a repaſt betweeen meals.
béllies paunches.
béllows to blow fire with.
béneſice the Miniſter's living.
bénefit good turn.
beráy defile.
bewráy diſcover.
beſéech to entreat.
beſiege to beſet with ſouldiers.
bin to keep bread in.
been waſt, were.
bitter not ſweet.
bittour a wild fowl.
báudy obſcêne, filthy.
body a ſubſtance.
bodies that women do wear.
bole armoniack.
boll to waſh clothes in
bowl to drink in, to play with.
boar a ſwine.
bore to pierce. or of a gun.
book to read in.

buck of cloathes.
a Deer.
Buckingham ſhire.
buckſom merry, blithe.
buck-wheat.
bough of a tree, a bough pot.
bow to bend.
bowe to ſhoot with.
boy a little lad.
buoy of an anchor.
bread that we eat.
bred reared up.
bréaches diviſions, gaps
bréeches that men ſhould wear.
1 *bruit* a rumor, to report.
brute brutiſh. rude.
búllace great ſloes.
búllets that we ſhoot.
2 *búrrough* a town corporate.
búrrough-Engliſh a deſcent of lands to the youngeſt Son.
búrrow a hole, hollow place.
búry to lay in the earth
bérry of trees, of rabbets.
buy to purchaſe.
by and by, preſently.

C.

Cábinet a curious cheſt
cábin a room in a ſhip.
a cottage.
cáble rope.
Cabáll conſultation. or an expoſition of Moſes his law.
cale cabage.
call to name.
caul for a womans head.
caul ſewet that covers the bowels.
Cales or *Cadiz* a citie in Spain.
Cállis a town in France
chálice a goblet. a cup.
cámpaign open fields.
champion a ſtout man.
canon a piece of Ordnance.
cánon a church rule.
cánon of a Cathedral.
capácious ſpacious. fit to receive things.
cápable able, fit to receive

1 L. *Brutus.*
2 D. *Burgh* a town hence *burgomaſter.*

ceive instruction.
capital worthy of death, belonging to the head.
capital letters.
Capitol the main castle in Rome.
carriage behaviour.
carrets or *carots* roots to be eaten.
carrier one that carries
1 *carriere* horse race. full speed.
Cassia a medicinal, Ægyptian shrub.
causey a paved way.
F. *carriére.*
F. *Sentinelle* *sentiendo* rom pereeiving.
cauldron a great kettle
chaudron of coals, 36 bushels.
cause occasion.
case condition.
cease to leave off.
seise to lay hold upon.
size bigness.
cellar to keep drink in
seller one that selleth.
censer a vessel to burn incense in.
censor a reformer of manners.
censure a judgment.
centorie a plant.
centurie any hundred years of the ages of the Church.
2 *sentrie* or *sentinel* a private souldier appointed to watch.
chance-hap to happen
change to alter.
chap the bag of the cheek. a chink.
chop to cut in pieces.
chapter as those in the Bible.
chapiters the heads of the pillars of the vail. *Exod.*36.38.
chare, or *chore* a small houshold business.
Charing-cross.
chattel all goods that are no inheritance.
cattel tame beasts.
chear to make merry, chearful.
cheer courage, good victuals.
chair to sit in.

cheese

cheese that we eat.
chess a play so called.
chest a coffer.
Chichester a citie in Sussex.
Westchester a citie.
1 *Cicester* a town in Gloceſter shier.
child a little boy, or girl.
chill nice, apt to take cold.
chilblain sores rising from chilness.
cittern, or *cithern* an instrument of musick.
citron a sort of fruit.
clamber to climb, to scrable.
clark of assises. of a church.
2 *clerk* a clergie man.
clause a piece of a sentence.
claws nails, talons of a hawk.
close bound, strict.
cockatrice a serpent that killes with its breath, or sight.
crocodile a monster in the river Nilus.
coat a garment.
quote to cite an author.
cote a plat of incloſed ground.
could be able, as I could do.
cool'd or made cool.
collar for a doublet, or for a horse.
choler hot and dry humor.
collier that carries coals.
scholar one that learneth.
colour a die to die cloath.
colures in the Globe.
3 *College* societie of scholars.
collegue an associate.
comb to kemb ones head with.
honey-comb the bees work.
come to move forward.

1 For Cire- ceſter form- ly Cherneſ- from the ri- Chern.
2 L. Cleric-
3 L. Collegi-

cómment an explication, or gloſs upon a book.
cómet a blazing ſtar.
cómma a point in writing.
cómmon publick, free to any.
cómmune to converſe together.
cómmon ground not encloſed.
cómmon-pleas a court of juſtice.
Cóvent garden.
cómmons a ſcholars allowance in meat.
cúmin an herb.
cúmin ſeed the ſeed thereof.
cónfects, or *cónfits* dried ſweet meats.
cómfort refreſhment.
conjúre to tye one with an oath.
cónjure to uſe magick ſpells.
cónger eel a ſea eel.
conſiderate circumſpect, wary.
conſiderable of ſome value.
conſúmption a waſting diſeaſe.
conſummátion the finiſhing.
coop for poultrie.
cope that monks do wear.
cope to change, to encounter.
cops of wood.
córal a red ſhrub that children rub their gums with.
cárol a Chriſtmas ſong.
córporal the meaneſt office in the army.
corpóreal belonging to the body.
córpulent fat.
crówner, or *córoner* one that makes inqueſt after murther.
córner a by place.
cólonel over a regiment.
cólonie a plantation.
cóuncil the kings coun-

cil,

cil, or ſynod of learned men.
cóunſel adviſe
coúnter, or *countor* a priſon in *London*.
coúnter a tradeſman's cheſt.
1 *coúnter* the prepoſition, as counterpoiſe.
rencóntre an accidental encounter.
courſe rough, groſs, of life.
to courſe a hare.
corſe a dead body.
curſe to wiſh evil to one.
2 *coúſin* a near relation.
coúſen to cheat. to fawn.
cráſie infirm, ſickly.
cráſed, *crackt* diſtracted.
cúrrant that will paſs, as good money.
cúrrent a ſtream.
3 *córants* ſmall raiſins.
curvét as a horſe does.
crávet to be worn about the neck.
crévet a goldſmith's melting pot.

Cox a man's name.
cocks do crow.
cymbal a muſical inſtrument.
Symbol a mark. a badge.

D.

Dam a ſtopping of the water.
Dam up, to ſtop. ſhut out the light.
damn to condemn.
dame a Miſtriſs, or a beaſt that brings forth young ones
dámſin a ſmall black plum.
dámoſel a brave laſs.
dean of a Cathedral.
déacon the loweſt degree in the miniſtrie.
dear beloved, precious.
4 *deer*, an hart, buck.
decéaſed he died dead.
decéſs departure.
diſéaſe diſtemper, ſickneſs.
defect want, imperfection.

1 F. Co
2 F. Co
3 L, ur
rinthiac
4 D. D

defection falling away, revolting.
defer to delay.
differ to vary, to disagree.
delegate a deputie that executes judgement in stead of the judge.
delicate. nice, dainty.
demean to behave.
demains means held by right of inheritance.
demand to enquire.
demure modest, mannerly.
demur to debate, doubt.
desert wilderness.
desert to forsake.
desert merit.
descent genealogie, pedegree.
decent comely, hansom.
dissent to disagree.
desirous wishing for.
desirable to be wished for.
devices tricks. cheats.
Devizes a town in Wiltshire.
diary a daily calender.
dairy where cheese and butter is made.
discomfit to rout an army.
discomfort want of comfort.
digest to concoct victuals.
digest to set in order.
digest a volume of the civil law.
dissolute debaucht, loose
desolate uncomfortable.
do-er or maker.
door of an house.
do to act, to work.
doe the female of a buck.
dough unbaked bread.
daw a bird like a crow.
dollar a Dutch coin. worth 4 shillings.
dolour grief.
dolphin a sea fish.
Daulphin the king of France his eldest son.
Don, Sr. Mr. in Spanish
done finish'd, wrought.
dun dark colour.
doest thou dost make.

doſt a ſign of the preſent tenſe, as thou doſt ſay, doſt give.
duſt powder.
doth, or *does*, he maketh.
doth a ſign of the third perſon, as he doth live.
drain to draw watry places dry.
drawn pull'd, haled.
draught of drink.
draught a platform, jakes.
draughts a play.
drought drineſs.
dray a brewers ſled.
draw to pull, to bring.
Druides learned prieſts in France, in time of ignorance.
Dryades ſea nymphs.
due that one has right unto.
dew ſmall drops from the skie.
adieu godb'wy, God be with you.

E.

Ean to bring forth young, as ſheep do.
ene for even.
ear wherewith one hears.
ear to till the ground.
ere before.
ears of corn.
year twelve moneths.
early betimes in the morning.
yearly year after year.
earn to get money by labour.
yern to be moved with compaſſion.
yarn woollen thread.
earth that we tread upon.
hearth the chimney floor.
eaſe quietneſs.
eaſt where the ſun riſeth.
yeſt barm.
eaten as food is.
Eaton a town.

Eccle-

Eccleſiáſtes the preacher Solomon.
eccleſiáſticus a book in the Apocrypha.
egg to provoke, to ſet on.
egg that the hen layeth.
edge keeneſs, ſharpneſs.
hedge a fence.
éldern a tree.
élder more old
Elíah Jeroboam's ſon.
Elíjah, or *Elias*, the prophet that was taken up to heaven.
Elíſha his man a prophet.
Eleázar Aaron's ſon, & ſucceſſor.
Eleázar a Martyr. 2. Mac. 16.
Eliézer the ſteward of Abrahams houſe.
embáſſador the Kings meſſenger to foreign princes.
émbaſſy an embaſſadors office.
émerauld a green precious ſtone.
émerods piles.
éminent appearing out, excellent.
imminent hanging over.
1 *empyréan* the fiery heaven.
impérial belonging to an empire.
2 *enóugh* is joyned to the ſingular number, as meat enough.
enów joyned to the plural number, as men enow.
épha a meaſure containing 9 gallons.
éphod the Jewiſh prieſts garment.
épode a certain ſort of verſe.
époche a chronologie taken from the beginning of ſome empire.
Eſther a Queen that delivered the Jews from Haman's plot.
Eoſter a Saxon Idol.
Eaſter the great feſtival after Lent.
yéſterday the day before to day.

ex-

expériment a trial made
expérience knowledg gotten by this trial.
eyes that we ſee with.
ice frozen water.

F.

Fain to have a mind to: as he would fain have it.
feign to counterfeit, to deviſe.
fair beautiful. clean.
fare to feed. to eat.
far a great way off.
fear a paſſion whereby we ſhun evil.
fáſhion mode, manner of apparel.
fáſhions, or *fárſie* running botches upon horſes.
fate deſtinie.
fat as a wine fat.
fat well fed.
fault an errour, blemiſh.
fávourer a patron. that favoures.
fávourite one that is favoured.
fell to hew, cut down.
fell he did fall.
félon a thief.
2 *félon* a ſwelling on the finger.
fetch go for.
fitches a ſort of pulſe.
fiends evil ſpirits.
fins kind of wings of fiſh.
findes he findeth.
fine brave. or a mulct.
fillip with the finger.
Philip a mans name.
flask to keep gun powder in.
flax to make linnen of.
flea to pull off the skin.
flea that breeds in beds.
flee to ſhun.
fly as birds do.
flie a ſmall flying creature.
fleece the wool of one ſheep.
fleet a navy, ſwift.
Fleet-ſtreet in London.
flit to waver.

flitch

flitch of bacon.
flix, or *flux* bloudy iſſue.
floor of a chamber.
flówer of a plant.
flowr fine meal.
fool a ſilly fellow.
foal a young colt.
foil a repulſe, overthrow, a mark to ſet off.
fold wherein cattel are penn'd.
fold to wrap together.
foul filthy, dirty.
fowl a bird, wild or tame.
foord a ſhallow paſſage in the river.
afford to let one have, to yield.
fore before, former.
four a number.
ofrth without, abroad.
fourth in number.
frize ſhagged cloth.
freeze to congeal.
froiſe a ſort of pancake.
phraſe a quaint expreſſion.
furſe fine hairy skins.
furz prickly ſhrubs.

G.

Gállies great boats.
gálly-ſlaves.
gállows to hang rogues upon.
gáuntlet a ſouldiers buff, or iron glove.
I *gántlop* a way of ſcourging ſouldiers.
gard a great hem of a garment..
guard a company of men that guard a perſon.
gárden where plants are ſet.
guárdian one truſted with a fatherleſs child
géntle mild, tractable.
gentile curious in apparel, carriage.
Géntiles heathens.
géſture the carriage of the body.
jéſter one that breaks a jeſt.
giſt a lodging place.
gliſter to gliſter.
glyſter, or *clyſter* a purge taken at the wrong end

goad

goad a long pricking rod.
GOD our creator and preſerver.
graſs of the earth.
graſe to eat graſs.
grace a habit infuſed by God into the ſoul.
gray a colour.
1 *grey-hound.*
grey a Badger.
great huge, big.
by the great the whole taken together.
grit a ſtone beaten to powder.
Greece a countrey.
greeſe a ſtep, or ſtair.
2 *Ambergreſe*
griſte corn to be grinded.
groan to make a doleful cry.
grown thrived as trees are.
groat four pence.
grot a cave.
3 *groſs* 12 dozen.
groſs fat, burly.
4 *gryphin* a 4 leg'd bird
Grif-fith a Welſh name
gueſs to conjecture.
gueſt whom we entertain.
guilt conſcience condemning for ſin.
gilt gilded.
gun to ſhoot with.
gone went away.
5 *gypſons*, or *gypſies* cheating fortune tellers.
Egyptian born in Egypt.

1 L. *Gra*
canis a d
firſt uſed
the Gree
2 F. *Amb*
gris, amb
gris, gray
3. F. *Gro*
4 L. *Gris*
phis.
5 L. *Egyp*

H.

Hach a diſh made of cold meat.
harſh rough, unpleaſant.
hatch for a door.
hatch chicken as hens do.
hátches of a ſhip.
hail God ſave you.
háilſtones congealed drops.
hale to lug.
halm long ſtubbles.
hames of a horſe collar.

hair

hair of the head.
hare that we hunt.
air that we breathe in.
heir the eldeſt ſon.
haunch of veniſon.
hanſe a free town.
hanſe-en-kelder a child not yet born.
hay dryed graſs.
hy to make haſte.
high lofty, tall.
heighth loftineſs.
heart in the breaſt.
hart a red deer.
harts-thorn a long leaved plant.
harts horn which the hart bears.
hear hearken, liſten.
here in this place, here it is.
heard I did hear.
hard ſolid, ſtiff.
herd a drove of ſmall cattel.
héaring giving ear to.
héring a ſea fiſh.
héathens Gentiles.
héavens where the ſtars are.
héraulds an officer of arms.
Hérod a rulers name amongſt the Jews.
herſe the covering of a corſe.
hoarſe one that hath a harſh voice.
horſe to ride upon.
hóllow empty.
hóllo to bawl, cry aloud.
hállow to make holy.
hólly a tree whoſe leaves are full of prickles.
hóly devout, ſet apart for God.
hole that is bored.
home at ones houſe.
whom that, which.
hoop of a barrel.
whoop or cry aloud.
hoar a froſt.
whore quean, harlot.
horehound a plant.
Hugh a mans name.
hue a viſage, phyſiognomie.
hu and cry.
hew, or *hough*, to cut, to fell.

hough

hough a ſuddain pet.

I.

Iambs ſide poſts of a door.
James a mans name.
idol a falſe god.
idle ſlothfull.
Jedidiah (or Solomon) beloved of the Lord.
Jédidah Joſiah's mother.
Jehóahaz Jehu his wicked ſon.
Jehóaſh, or *Jóaſh* a good king whilſt his Tutor Jehóiadah lived.
Jóſhua who led Iſrael into Canaan.
Joſiah the beſt of kings.
imply to contain in, to import.
emplóy to ſet to work.
impoſt a tax on outlandiſh commodities.
impóſtor a great cheater.
impóſitor one that takes the names of ſuch as be abſent from ſchool.
inſite to provoke, to ſtir up.
inſight skill in any thing
ingénuous free, good natured.
ingénious of good parts.
inne a houſe of entertainment.
in, as in this place.
Jóab the ſon of Seruiah
Job the moſt upright man in the land of Uz
job an odd piece of work.
Jóel a prophet.
jowl of ſalmon.
Joice a woman's name.
joiſt a little beam.
juice liquor ſqueezed out.
itch a humour that makes one ſcratch.
hitch entangle.
its for his *it's*, or *'tis*, for it is.
Júdah one of the 12 tribes.
Judéa a countrey, their portion.
Júdas that betrayed Jeſus.
Jude the Apoſtle.

Júdith

Júdith the name of a Person, or book in the Apocrypha.
Jug or bottle.

K.

Kill to destroy.
kiln to dry malt in.
kiles nine pins.
chyle meat first digested.
keel the bottom of a ship.

L.

Lamb that a sheep brings.
lame one that halts.
lance or spear.
lance to open a sore.
launch to put out a ship from harbour.
lass a young mayd.
last to make shoes upon.
last after the rest, to endure.
látin the Roman language.
látten tin.
1 *litanie* part of the Common prayer.
layd set, placed.
lien I did ly. rested.
line in writing.
loin of mutton.
léaden made of lead.
Léyden an Vniversity in Holland.
lead to guide, lead guided.
lead that is melted.
league a covenant of peace.
leg that one goes upon.
léaper one that leapeth.
lèper one that hath a leprosie.
léopard a spotted beast.
lease (with a soft s,) to pick up shatterd corn.
lease (with a hard s,) an Indenture.
leash of hares.
leash or line to hold a dog in.
least smalleſt.
less smaller.

lost

leſt a note of forbiding, as leſt I chaſtiſe you.
légion ſix thouſand men
légends Popiſh fables.
léman a ſtrumpet.
léſſen to make leſs.
léſſon that we learn.
liſten to hearken diligently.
Létice a womans name.
léttice an herb.
láttices croſs bars of a window.
lice filthy vermin.
lies falſe tales.
limber weak, eaſily bent
limner that drawes pictures.
loin as a dog does a bitch.
Lions a town in France
Lion a fierce beaſt.
lorn a great croſs beam.
létter correſpondency of writing.
litter of whelps.
litter that a horſe lies on.
horſe-litter to carry one in.
liturgie the common prayer.
léthargie a drowſie diſeaſe.
loathe to diſdain, to hate.
loath unwilling.
loſe to let goe, let ſlip.
looſe (with a ſoft *ſ*,) or *looſen*, to ſlack, to undo.
looſe (with a hard *ſ*,) debaucht, lewd.
loſs dammage.
loſt any thing that we loſe.

M.

Mail a coat of mail, to pack up.
male the he or maſculine.
Máior a commander in the Army.
Máior of a citie.
mare that breeds colts.
main might, chiefeſt.
1 *máinpriſe* the taking of a man into friendly cuſtodie.

1 F. *Mai* hand *prin* ken.

mane

mane of a horse.
mánchet fine white bread.
mánsion a Lords chief house.
mánner fashion.
mánners good carriage.
1 *mánnour* a Lordship.
manúre to dung the ground.
map a scheme, description of any land.
mop to wash a room with.
March the first moneth
march as souldiers do.
marsh, or *marish* a moory place.
Mars the heathen God of war.
marred spoil'd, corrupted.
márried joyned in marriáge.
mártial belonging to war.
márshal the name of several Officers.
mártin a ferret, a bird.
mártyr Christ's witness in suffering for the truth.
Mérton a town in Surrey where *Walter de Mérton*, the Founder of *Mérton* College in Oxon was born.
Mass the popish Litanie, a gross lump of any thing
Mast of a ship.
maste acorn.
mace carried before the Maior.
mace a sort of spice.
mash for a horse.
a mixture.
mess of meat, pottage.
médal a coin having the effigies of a great person stampt upon it.
métal as steel, brass.
méddle to touch, to have to do with.
medlar a sort of fruit.
meddler a busy body.
mélon a kind of pumpion.
million ten hundred thousand.
meet fit, convenient.

manoir L. mane-eside.

meet to measure.
meat that we eat.
méssage errand.
1 *messuage* tenement.
meteors in the air, bread of exhalations.
meeter fitter.
2 *meter* verse, rime.
Micha the son of Mephibosheth.
Michah the prophet.
Michaiah the true prophet that opposed king Ahab.
Michael the Archangel.
Michal Saul's Daughter
3 *mich* to hide, as truands do.
much a great deal.
smutch to besmear.
Midian son of Abraham, and father of the Apostate Midianites, the subtilest enemies to Israel. *Num.* 22, 4. *c.* 25. 3, 15, 18.
Médian inhabitant of Media.
might power.
might as I might, or could be.
mite a small coin, worm
ministér a servant of Christ.
minster a monasterie.
minstrel a musician.
minute small, minished.
minute a small part of time.
moat a pond about an house.
mote the least dust.
Moor a mans name.
moor fenny ground.
to moor a ship, to make it stick in the sand.
more that exceedeth.
mórtar that we pound in.
mórter made of lime, and sand.
mo for more.
mow a rick of corn.
to mowe hay, or corn.
mórning early.
mourning heavinesse, in black.
muscle a small shell fish.
muscle a moving part of the body.

muzzle to stop the mouth.

N.

Naught, or naughty, bad, wicked.
nought nothing.
Názarene one born at Nazareth.
Názarite one of the order among the Jews that did not cut their hair nor drink wine.
néather lower.
néathermoſt loweſt.
néither none of them.
neſh tender, effeminate.
nice curious, delicate.
neece a brother's, or ſiſters daughter.
neigh as horſes do.
nigh near. *nay* no.
nonce of purpoſe.
nones the firſt part of the moneth in the Roman accompt.
noſe on the face.
noiſe ſtir, clamour.
news report of things lately ſpoken, or done.
notórious noted for ſome vice.
nótable noted for ſome gift, or vertue.

O.

Oar to row with.
ore unrefined metal.
'ore for over.
1 *Oyer* and terminer.
off with a double *f*, after a word of action as to cut off.
of before the word it belongs to, with one *f* as the fear of God.
one the firſt number.
own to acknowledge as one's own.
once one time.
one's of one, as one's body.
ounce in weight.
ónion a plant.
únion oneneſs, agreement.

our

our in our poſſeſſion.
hour a ſpace of time.
ohóe ſay you ſo.
ho a note of proclaiming.
ô, or *oh* a note of bemoaning, or exclaiming.
owe to be in debt.
óxen great cattel.
Oxon for Oxford.

P.

Pail to carry milk in.
pale or wan.
pale a compaſs, verge.
appále to make pale, to amuſe.
Paul an Apoſtle.
pair match, a pair of ſtockings.
repáir to mend what is decay'd.
pare to cut off.
pálate the roof of the mouth.
pállet a little bed.
pálliate to cloak, to cover over a buſineſs.
panes of glaſs.
pains labour.
pans of braſs.
páraphraſe plain interpretations.
périphraſe when one thing is expreſſed in many words.
párſon of a pariſh.
pérſon one of worth, or qualitie.
partition as a wall.
petition an humble requeſt.
potátion a drinking feaſt
1 *pátent* open, as the kings letters pattents. 1 L. *Patens*. 2. F. *patin*.
2 *pátins* that women walk upon.
pátience that grace of ſuffering.
pátient one that endures is ſick.
pauſe a ſtop in ſpeaking.
paws of a Lion.
peace quietneſs.
peach a ſort of fruit.
piece part, as piece of cloth.
peaſe pulſe.
poiſe weights of a clock

pear a sort of fruit.
peer a Noble man.
pebble a little stone.
people a multitude of men
pens for writing.
pence a penny.
péstil wherewith we pound.
péstle of pork.
epístle a formal letter.
pístol a little gun.
pizzle of a beast.
Pilate who condemned our saviour.
Pilot a guide of a ship
pittious an object of pitty,
pittiful one given to pitty.
place room, space.
plaice a little flat fish.
plad a Hilanders cloak
plait to set the hair in order.
plat a parcel of ground
plot a dangerous design.
play a game, a comedie.
splay-footed.
plea a defence, excuse.
Common pléas a court in Westminster hall.
plush velvet.
to poach an egg.
pouch a great purse.
óverplus, *súrplusage*, over, and aboye.
nón-plus no further, to puzzle.
pole a long stick.
poll a head, to number by the poll.
poll money for every head.
poor in want.
pore to fix the eyes upon a thing.
póttle two quarts.
bóttle narrow mouth'd vessel.
pówer might.
powr out of a vessel.
pray to put up requests to God.
prey a spoil, to devour
pry to search into.
précedent a pattern to authorize an action,

pré-

prèce dent fore-going.
prèsident cheif ruler, the foreman.
preſs of people.
preſs for books, wine preſs.
1 *preſt* money.
Price value, worth.
priſe to ſet a price upon.
a priſe taken from an enemie.
práiſe to commend.
príncipal chief of a College, or Hall.
príncíple a fundamental point
prívate ſecret, reſerved
prívets that grow about an harbour.
prívie to, conſcious.
prívies houſe of office.
próſit advantage.
prophet one that did foretell things.
púppies whelps.
púppets bables made like children.

Q.

Quárrel ſtrife, bickering.
quárie of glaſs.
2 *quárrie* of ſtones.
quérie a queſtion.
quárter the fourth part
quártan belonging to the fourth part.
quench to put out fire, or thirſt.
quince a fruit.
quean a ſtrumpet.
Queen the Kings wife.

1. *F. Preſt* ready, for they who received it are to be ready.
2. *F. quarriér*

R.

Ráca empty, ſilly.
Ráchal a place.
Rachel Jacobs wife.
ráke-hell an notorious rogue.
race deſcent, or where horſes run.
raſe to demoliſh, to lay waſte.
rake to ſcrape together.

rack to ſtretch cloth.
rack to torment men.
rack for a horſes hay.
wrack ruin. to fall to wrack.
ſhipwrack a ſhip caſt away.
1 *wreck* when the ſhip is caſt, and no man eſcape.
raiſe to lift up.
rays ſun-beams.
riſe with a ſoft *ſ*, when one liftes up himſelf.
riſe with a hard *ſ*, original.
rice a ſort of corn.
ráſour to ſhave with.
róſen a binding gumm.
read as to read a book.
reed that growes.
I have *read*.
red a colour.
réal ſincere, in earneſt.
royal kingly, noble.
rear to lift up, ſtand on end.
réar-mouſe a Bat.
arréars, *arréarage* the reſidue of an accompt.
rere behind, as rereward
reign to rule as ſoveraign.
rain drops from the sky.
rain-bow.
rain of a bridle.
2 *reins* of the back.
3 *rein* deer,
to *reinſe* linnen, to ſwill.
retch to ſtretch.
reach to fetch a thing to one.
wretch miſerable wicked.
right juſt, equal.
rite ceremonie, order.
write with a pen.
roan reddiſh colour.
Rouen a citie in France
Rome a citie.
rome to rage, tear all before one.
room a ſpace, chamber.
rough-caſt courſly plaiſtered.
rough ruggid, courſe.
roof of an houſe.
ruff plaited as a ruff-band.
row, or *rew*, as of trees.

row in a boat.
roe a wild goat.
rówel of a ſpur.
rule that we walk by.

S.

Sáfeguard ſure cuſtodie.
ſáveguard that women ride in.
ſale to be ſold, as ſet at ſale.
ſayl of a ſhip. a ſhip.
Saul a perſecuting king
ſalve a plaiſter.
ſave to defend, to deliver.
ſame which do not differ.
pſalm a divine ſong.
ſátan the devil.
1 *ſátin* ſmooth ſilken ſtuff.
Sáviour our Lord Jeſus
ſávour taſte.
ſcarce hardly.
ſcars cuts healed up in the skin.
ſcent ſmell that hounds do follow.
ſent I did ſend.
ſchool where boys are taught.
ſcull the brain pan.
ſchólars ſuch as do learn
ſcúllers little boats.
ſea an ocean.
ſea all within the Biſhops juriſdiction.
ſay to ſpeak.
ſee to behold.
ſeal as to ſeal a letter.
ciel to make a cieling for a chamber.
ſeer a prophet.
ſeir of a whelp.
Seir Edom's countrey.
2 *ſéignior* a Lord, grand *ſéignior* the great Turk.
ſénior the elder.
3 *ſéaſin* as livery, and *ſéiſin*, poſſeſſion.
ſéiſon opportunitie.
ſéna purging leaves.
Sínai, Horeb, the mount where God delivered the law to Moſes.
Sion the mount in Jeruſalem, on which the temple was built.

1 F. *Sa*
2 F. *ſei* Lord.
3 L. *ſeiſ*

ſet

ſet layd, planted.
ſects factions.
ſex as male, or female.
ſúrgeon or *chirurgeon* that healeth wounds.
ſérgeant at law, at arms, that arreſteth men.
Saracens a gigantick people.
Sáracens-head an Jnn.
ſhare a part with another.
ſhear that we cut, or ſhear with.
ſheer quite off.
ſhire a countie.
ſhave as barbers do.
ſheaves of corn.
ſheathe to put into the ſheath.
ſheep that bears wool.
ſhip that goes to ſea.
1 *ſhékel* of the ſanctuary 2s.
ſickle to reap with.
Shíloh our Saviour Chriſt.
Síloe where the tower of Siloe fell.
Síloah a pool.
ſhíngle a ſlate, lath.
ſingle one by it ſelf.
ſhoot a young ſprig.
ſhoot bullets, arrows.
ſhout make a lowd noiſe.
ſhut the door, window
ſhóulder of the body.
ſóuldier that fights.
ſhrew a field mouſe.
ſhrew a curſt woman.
ſhúttle to weave with.
ſúbtile cunning.
ſight of the eyes
cite to quote an Author, to ſummon.
ſign a mark that doth portend ſomething.
ſing with a voice.
ſinge in the flame.
ſink a gutter under ground.
cinque five in French.
2 *cinque ports*.
ſith ſeeing that.
ſithe that we mow with.
ſeethe to boyl.
ſlead to drag things in.

But the common ſhekel was a ſhilling, from שקל *Helang*.

Five ſpecial Havens in the Eaſt part of England, that require more vigilant care for fear of forein Invaſion.

ſledge

ſledge a huge hammer.
ſloe a ſmall ſowr plum.
ſlough a caſt skin of an Adder.
ſlough a dirty pool.
ſlow not quick.
ſo as in that manner.
to ſow corn, ſeed.
ſew with needle and thread.
I ſaw or have ſeen.
to ſaw timber.
ſoal of the foot.
ſole only. A fiſh.
ſoar to fly higher ſtill.
ſore a young deer.
ſore painful, tender.
ſome few, certain. ſome body.
1 *ſumm* the whole reckon'd up, as ſumm total.
ſon the fathers ſon.
ſun the ſhining ſun.
Spániard born in Spain
ſpániel a ſwimming or ſetting dog.
ſpear a long pole with an iron point.
ſphear the circle wherein the ſtar moves.
ſpit a broach.
ſpittle that we ſpit out.
ſpittle-houſe. alms-houſe.
ſtairs ſteps to go up.
ſtares birds that do miſcheif the pigeons.
ſtars in the firmament.
ſtáple ſtanding, as ſtaple commoditie,
ſtáple of the door.
ſtáble for horſes.
ſtoppel of a bottle.
ſtáture proportion, bigneſs.
ſtátute law made by Parliament.
ſtátue an effigies, picture.
ſtead room, *lieu* inſtead of.
bédſtead that we ly upon.
ſteed a ſtately horſe.
ſteel to edge tools withall.

1. L. *ſum*

ſtile a form, faeultie in writing.
ſteer a bullock.
ſteer to guide a ſhip.
1 *ſtérling* a pure coin.
Sterling a town in Scotland.
ſtood did ſtand.
ſtud a ſmall poſt.
ſtorie a recital of what was exploited, or ſpoken.
hiſtorie a continuation of ſtories.
ſtraight even, quickly.
ſtreight diſtreſs, perplexitie.
ſtreights ſea.
ſúccour aid, relief.
ſúcker a luxuriant ſprig.
ſuit to agree with.
ſuit in law. of clothes.
ſéwet the fat of beef, mutton.
ſwound to faint.
ſound intire.

T.

2 *Táber*, *timbrel*, a little drum.
táper a ſtately wax candle.
entail an inheritance in fee.
tail of a beaſt.
tale an idle ſtorie.
tall high in ſtature.
teal a fowl.
tállage tax, cuſtom.
tállies notched ſticks to keep reckoning with.
3 *Tálent* a ſumm of money, a gift.
tálons the claws of a hawk.
tares weeds in the corn
tears that wee do weep
taint to infect.
taunt to flout, jeer.
attáint to convict by law.
Thames a river.
team of horſes.
teem to be with child.
teat which a child ſucks
tit a little horſe.
témples of the head.
témple the church in Jeruſalem.

te-

ténon that end of the post which is put in the mortise.
ténor in musick.
ténor the purport of a thing.
ténure the manner of holding tenements.
there notes a being in a place, as where? there.
their denotes possession, as whose books are these? their books.
thither implies motion to a place as whither? thither,
thórow as to pierce thorow.
through by meanes of, as through Jesus Christ.
throw to cast off.
Thrush a singing bird.
truss to tye up.
thrust to push off, to run one thorow.
thyme, or *tyme* an herb.
time a continuation of hours.
title of honour, or right to a thing.
tittle a point, a peck.
tierce of oil, wine, the sixth part of a tun.
terse wiped, without scurf, filth.
toe the foots toe.
too affirmes, as too much.
too also, as do this too.
towe ockam, combing of flax.
tow to hale a boat.
tomb a monument, sepulchre.
tome a section, part of a Folio.
tongue that we speak with, a language.
tongs to take up coals with.
torn that *torners* do make.
turn to move too and fro.
track footsteps.
tract, or *tréatise* a handling a subject.
tréatie parley concerning peace.

tréat-

tréatment, entertainment.
trey a veſſel.
tray number of three.
túrbant a Turkiſh cap.
túrbot a ſea fiſh.

V.

Vacátion a time of reſpite from labour.
vocation calling, employment.
vain empty, fooliſh.
vein in the body.
vail covering.
vale to put off, ſubmit, to vale bonnet.
vale or valley.
Vénice a great citty.
Vénus the goddeſs of love.
L. *Phiala.* I *vial*, *phial* a wide mouthed pot, cup.
viol an inſtrument of muſick.
vice wickedneſs.
voice to ſing with.
víſage feature in the face.
vízzard to hide the face with.
Viſier, or *Viceroy*, a cheif ſtateſman under the Turk.
vital ſpirits wherein life is ſeated.
víctuals food, proviſion.

U.

Úmbles of a Deer.
húmble low, ſubmiſſive.
Úmpire that decides controverſie.
Empire the dominion of an Emperour.
Uſe cuſtom
úſurie money upon intereſt.
us we.
Uz Jobs Countrey.

W.

W.

Wain, or declining of the Moon.
Wan pale, of a sickly looks.
wand a riding-rod.
waist ones middle.
waste desolate, useless.
wast or wert.
Waits the Citie Musicians.
waites he waiteth.
weights, as *Troy*-weight 12 ounces. *avoir de pois* 16 ounces.
Wight an Island.
Wales a Countrey.
Walls of a City.
wale, great thread in hair-stuff.
bewail, to bemoan.
Wakes countrey feasts.
awake to arrowse.
walk to go by leisure.
walks where People do walk.
Wardship, the Guardianship of an Orphan.
Worship, an Esquires Dignity.
warp to chap as boords do.
warp, Yarn woven long-wise.
wouf, Yarn that goes athwart the cloth.
hoof of a Horse.
way that we walk in.
weigh to try in a balance.
wear to put on.
there they have been.
ware that we buy.
Wears where they catch Fish.
wiers Iron thread.
weel to catch Fish in.
wee'l for we will.
weal wealth, a pimple.
weild to turn a sword about.
wild untame.
wicked ill given, debaucht.
wicket an half door.
win to get a wager.

wind

wind that blowes.
wine ſqueezed out of grapes.
witch that bewitcheth
which that, who.
woad dying ſtuff.
wood fewel, timber.
woe alas, miſery.
woo to be a ſuitor.
wrap to fold in.
rap to give one a ſmart blow.
wring to ſqueeze hard.
ring on the finger.
to write letters.
wheelwright that makes wheels.
wrote I have written.
wrought I did work.
by rote by heart, without book.

Y.

Yea yes.
I the firſt perſon, as I am.
yet nevertheleſs.
it as it is.
to wit viz. that is to ſay.
yeſt barm.
is't for is it.
you thou, ye.
an ewe, or *ſheep*.
yew tree.
yolk of eggs.
yoak that oxen draw under.
oak a tree.
yore in old time.
ewer a ſmal necked pot.
your, as your book.

FINIS.

Courteous Reader,

SInce it could not be expected that a Work of this Nature ſhould eſcape the Preſs, without many Errata's, eſpecially in the Author's abſence; I deſire thee before thou doſt peruſe it, to correct theſe that are more material; hoping thy Candor will pretermit the reſt.

Page 4. line 14. read *bab, &c.* p. 13. l. 12. r. *onely*, l. 17. dele *long*, and inſert *added to it*. p. 17. l. 14. dele *Mittens*. ibid. l. 15. dele *expenſe*. p. 18. l. 13. r. *Echo*. p. 26. l. 27. dele *as*. p. 27. l. 7. after *written*, inſert *and when the ſhort*. p. 28. l. 4. after *ending*, inſert *in*. p. 31. l. 13. inſtead of the number 3. r. 2. p. 38. l. 3. r. *tear*. p. 40. l. 3. dele *neighbour*. pag. 43. l. 3. dele *froward*. ib. l. 14. dele *window*. p. 44. l. 4. r. *manour*. p. 49. l. 10. r. *Grammar*. p. 50. l. 5. r. *Apoſtrophus*. p. 66. l. 13. r. *diſheartened*. p. 70. l. 18. r. *hectick*. p. 73. l. 27. r. *meadow*. p. 96. l. 8. r. *manour*. p. 105. l. 14. adde *ſoul and body*. p. 110. 2. col. l. 11. r. *an ewe or ſheep*. l. 32. r. *Yew tree*.

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